

Joint Float by 6 in EEC; Britain, Ireland, Italy Out

BRUSSELS, Monday, March 12 (UPI)—Six of the nine Community countries agreed here today to jointly float their currencies against the dollar with Britain, Ireland and Italy, according to British officials.

The British and Irish pounds had already been floating against the dollar since 1967. The EEC float, this means, will remain stable against the dollar as they move as a unit against the dollar. The value of the other three currencies will be set at not only against the dollar but also against the other six of the EEC.

The joint float will not come into effect immediately, the officials said, but it is expected to come into effect next Monday, following a conference of 14 industrialized nations including the EEC Nine and the United States in Paris Friday.

The main aim of the Paris session will be international cooperation by participants to support the measures taken by the community.

The officials said that the ministers, meeting for much of the time in secret session, also agreed to study ways to "bring forward" the time when the British, Irish and Italian currencies could participate in the collective community float.

The timing will depend on several factors including economic conditions in the three countries concerned, according to the British officials.

The officials declined to comment when asked if the six member countries taking part in the joint float would be realigning their currency values.

"This is something you will have to ask those concerned," they said.

Such a realignment would determine the inter-relationships between the six currencies, but would not be relevant to their joint external value, which would fluctuate more or less in response to market forces.

Governor and Aide Are Slain; Bermuda in Emergency State

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 11 (Reuters)—A state of emergency was declared in Bermuda today following the murder of the island's governor, Sir Richard Sharples, and his aide.

Under the emergency regulations, police were given the right to detain suspects for up to 48 hours without charges.

Sir Richard, 56, who was named governor of the British island in 1968, was shot in the head and chest by a gunman in the grounds of the governor's residence.

The gunman, a 35-year-old man named John Sayers, 35, was shot to death late last night in the grounds of Government House, the governor's official residence.

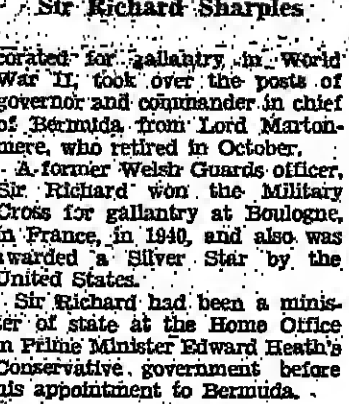
Declaring the state of emergency was the first action taken by the island's executive council.

L.A.C. Kinnear after he was sworn in as acting governor. Mr. Kinnear had been the chief secretary.

Two men were shot and wounded in the gardens a few days ago in Government House. A couple who was on duty inside the house heard the shots, rushed and found the bodies.

The nighttime stroll around the grounds was a habit of the governor. He was accompanied on one stroll two weeks ago by his aide, who was visiting.

Police said that there were no witnesses to the shooting and that the gunman had fled in the way of the governor, who has a reputation of about 53,000.



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Spain Recognizes Peking; Also May Form Soviet Ties

MADRID, March 11 (AP)—The government announced yesterday establishment of full diplomatic relations with China. It will close its embassy in Taiwan before April 10.

The announcement said ambassadors between Madrid and Peking will be exchanged within three months.

Spain, the communists said, recognizes the Peking government as "the only legal government in China" and also the position of the Chinese government, according to which Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China.

Reports here said the establishment of relations with China now would lead to similar relations with all other Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, shortly. Spain has not had diplomatic relations with Russia since the end of the civil war in 1939.

Meeting in Taipei

Spanish and Nationalist Chinese diplomats met today here and laid the groundwork for maintaining relations between their governments despite Spain's recognition of China, a Foreign Ministry announcement indicated.

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108th Death Registered in Lane Downing

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—Louis Bourdieu, 40, a steward aboard the Pan Am jetliner that was forced down over the Sinai Desert last night in a Paris crash, was reported to be the 108th death resulting from the crash. Only five persons survived.

Bourdieu was treated in Paris after the accident and was returned to Paris a few days ago for further care. Hospital officials said that his condition worsened day by day that it had been impossible to halt an infection.

Sudan Says Terrorist Confesses Fatah Role

By Henry Tanner

KHARTOUM, Sudan, March 11 (UPI)—One of the men accused of having assassinated two Americans and a Belgian at the Saudi Arabian Embassy here nine days ago has made a full confession, describing how the group reached the Sudan, where its weapons were obtained and how the operation was directed from Lebanon, Sudanese authorities said here yesterday.

Vice-President Mohammed Baghir said at a rally of several thousand Sudanese workers that the confession of the man, identified as Karam, had been recorded.

Sudanese authorities close to the investigation of the attack on the embassy now say that the

conspiracy went far beyond local officials of el-Fatah, the principal Palestinian guerrilla organization, and was directed from Fatah headquarters in Beirut.

The Sudanese authorities said that the terrorists had had advance instructions on how to take over the embassy and whom to take hostage but no instructions on what to do from then on.

They added that the order to kill the Americans—Ambassador Cleo A. Noel Jr. and the outgoing chargé d'affaires, George C. Moore—and the Belgian chargé d'affaires, Guy Edé, had come in a radio message to the terrorists

from the Fatah headquarters in Beirut, as did the order to surrender on Sunday morning. The terrorists had taken a radio receiver into the embassy.

At the rally yesterday, Vice-President Baghir said that the recording of the confessions would be made available to anyone who wanted to hear it, an apparent allusion to Yasser Arafat, the Fatah leader, and to Arab governments whose newspapers have been criticizing the Sudan for its handling of the terrorist attack.

Says Head Office in Beirut Radioed Order to Kill 2 Americans, Belgian

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One of the few questions yet to be answered, Mr. Baghir said, was whether Fatah would condemn the action of the terrorists.

He repeated the public appeal by President Gaafar Numeiri to Mr. Arafat to repudiate the crime.

Gen. Numeiri earlier accused Fatah of having been the key planner of the attack. He also said that the second-ranking Fatah official, Abu Salem, had been in charge of the operation once it got under way.

According to Gen. Numeiri, Mr. Yassin left the Sudan on a Libyan airliner a few hours before the attack.

Schumann, Plevin Are Defeated

Gaullists Keep Their Majority Despite Projected 100-Seat Loss

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 11 (UPI)—The outgoing Gaullist-led majority retained control in the National Assembly today, but lost 100 seats to the left and opposition center.

Two key ministers, however, were defeated: Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Armistices and Justice Minister René Plevin in his Brittany district.

With results in from all but seven of the 490 districts, the combined majority had 287 seats, 21 more than it needed to retain outright control without help from the centrist Réformateurs.

The majority held 370 seats in the outgoing Assembly.

Both the Socialists and Communists scored large gains, with the Communists more than doubling their number of seats in the outgoing Assembly.

The Réformateurs announced tonight that with help from some non-aligned deputies they would have the required 30 deputies to form a group in the Assembly.

The Gaullists immediately accepted the voters' message: "The elections have shown a desire for change by a large number of Frenchmen," Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said. He announced that his group "is resolved to effect this change."

In a last-minute pre-election address yesterday, President Georges Pompidou had the same message and warned the nation against voting for "Communism and its allies."

Old '68 National Assembly

Majority (370)

UDR Gaullists 277

Independent Rep. 61

CDP Center 32

Independents (nonaligned) 30

Socialist party 53

Communist party 34

487

The New National Assembly

Majority (267)

UDR Gaullists 180

Independent Rep. 53

CDP Center 21

Other majority 13

Other right 5

Réformateurs (center) 28

Socialist party 89

140 Expected to Be Freed

Hanoi Reports It Will Release More Americans Wednesday

SAIGON, March 11 (AP)—The Communist delegations here announced today that they will begin releasing the next group of American war prisoners Wednesday in Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese promised to turn over tomorrow a list of those coming out of North Vietnamese prisons. The Viet Cong pledged to turn over their list Tuesday.

Together, the lists of U.S. prisoners being released in this, the third regular group, are expected to contain about 140 names. When they are received in Saigon, the names will be sent to Washington for immediate notification of relatives.

The North Vietnamese said they will release their American prisoners at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport. But there were conflicting reports about the Americans held by the Viet Cong.

Capt. Phuong Nam, the chief spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation, said he was aiming for a release date of Wednesday, the same day as the North Vietnamese.

But the U.S. delegation on the Joint Military Commission said earlier the Viet Cong indicated that North Vietnam would release its prisoners on one day, and the Viet Cong the following day, with both releases at Gia Lam Airport. This was the procedure followed for the last release, March 4-5.

Since Feb. 12, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have released 298 American prisoners, a little more than 50 percent of the number reported held at the time of the cease-fire Jan. 23. The Communists must free half of the 286 prisoners they still hold to match the 75 percent U.S. troop withdrawal rate.

Airline Service Rises in France, Strike Goes On

PARIS, March 11 (UPI)—Air traffic increased slightly inside France today but most airlines continued to boycott French airspace because of a strike by civilian traffic controllers.

The talking airlines are protesting the use of military air controllers, who were directing traffic at the time two Spanish jetliners collided over western France on March 5, causing 68 deaths. The 12,000 civilian controllers, who have been idle since Feb. 30, extended their strike through Tuesday.

Only Airport officials said that 184 arrivals and departures were scheduled today, compared to 800 on normal days. Last week the rate was around 30 flights a day.

Nixon Attacks Permissiveness, Asks Death Penalty Renewal

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday called on Congress to restore the death penalty for certain federal crimes and enact a stringent new program of minimum jail sentences for heroin pushers.

In a radio speech in which he heaped scorn on "soft-headed judges" and the "permissive philosophy" that says social injustice breeds crime, the President announced that he had asked Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to draft a capital punishment law that would survive review by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nixon said the proposal would revive the death penalty for assassination, treason, kidnapping, skyjacking and the murder of law enforcement officials and prison guards. He did not say whether the punishment would be mandatory or

FBI Agent Is Hurt in Shooting After U.S. Ends Indian Siege

PEACEFUL PUFF—American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks (left) and Russell Means smoke peace pipes after U.S. officials withdrew a roadblock around Wounded Knee, S.D. The Indians claimed a moral victory.

From Wire Dispatches

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 11—Fresh gunfire was reported around Wounded Knee today, 24 hours after authorities struck a peace with militant Indians and withdrew an armed blockade. An FBI agent was shot in the wrist.

Federal marshals said the agent, who was not identified, was shot in the vicinity of the village, which was seized nearly two weeks ago by the Indians.

Dennis Banks, a leader of the American Indian Movement, said some of his followers riding in a truck were fired upon. He said his men returned the fire.

"I think the FBI was attempting to provoke the situation," he said.

The shooting report followed a charge by the Indians that the government was trying to "discredit" the peace pact by infiltrating federal agents into the village.

Four men who, the Indians said, claimed to be postal inspectors were held under armed guard about two hours before being escorted from the hamlet with their hands above their heads.

Nationalization Target

RABAT, March 11 (AP)—A Moroccan decree nationalizing foreign-owned agricultural land involves about 617,500 acres, mostly owned by French citizens, informed sources said yesterday.

The decree by King Hassan was published Friday. It had gone into effect two days earlier. It gave no details.

The sources said that a commission will study the question of compensation for the landowners and later decrees will set the date for the actual take-overs.

About 400,000 acres belong to French citizens and the remainder to Spaniards, the sources said.

It added: "With the money of our Libyan brothers, the commander colonel (Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi) was able to buy some people already twisted by crime and theft... Once more, the criminal Qadhafi has played the wrong card."

Morocco and Libya broke off diplomatic relations after Col. Qadhafi backed rebel troops who tried to shoot down the jetliner of King Hassan II last August.

The EEC commission is also proposing that the member states share the 10 billion and 10 billion of account (about \$12 billion) from their reserves to support the joint float.

The money would be made available to the EEC monetary cooperation fund due to come into being on April 1. But the pooled-reserve operation would not come into force until July 1, after the mechanics of the fund had been organized.

Agents Pull Out

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Four men who, the Indians said, claimed to be postal inspectors were held under armed guard about two hours before being escorted from the hamlet with their hands above their heads.

The Indians said they confiscated weapons from the men, including four .38-caliber pistols, ammunition and several pairs of handcuffs.

The Indians have said they intend to remain in the village indefinitely.

At a news conference late yesterday afternoon, Justice Department officials insisted that the

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Gaullists Retain Control, But Assembly Margin Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

open to possible negotiations, but they did not hide their disappointment that they were unable to keep the Gaullists from an outright victory.

The late totals showed that the outgoing majority was running off most even with the left in terms of its voting percentage. With the left at just over 40 percent and the majority at just under 40 percent, the left needs considerably more votes than the majority to win outright victory.

The left traditionally outpaces the other parties on the first round—43 to 37 percent last week, but does less well on the second round because of a reluctance by many voters to vote for a Communist alliance.

Despite again winning control to maintain their record intact under the Fifth Republic, the Gaullists and their allies lost some significant leaders. Mr. Schumann, first elected in 1946 and a fixture in both Fourth and Fifth Republic governments, was defeated by a little-known Socialist.

"Although I won 600 more votes than in 1968," Mr. Schumann said tonight, "I have barely lost, thanks to the votes the extreme right gave to the Socialist-Communist coalition. But it will take more than that to defeat me. I will continue the fight for France that I began with Gen. de Gaulle's appeal to the nation June 18, 1950."

Mr. Plevin, who like Mr. Schumann was a member of Gen. de Gaulle's Free French forces in London during World War II and was first elected in 1958, was beaten for the first time in the Cotes du Nord by a Socialist. Mr. Plevin belonged to the Gaullists' CDP centrist allies.

Alexander Sanguinetti, a former Gaullist minister and current chairman of the Defense Commission in the Assembly, was defeated by yet another Socialist, Alain Savary. In Toulouse, in Paris, however, former Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville reversed the trend and won his race against a Reformateur. Mr. Couve de Murville had lost his last two races, in 1967 and a 1970 by-election.

There is nothing in the constitution that requires a defeated minister to resign, but it has become practice here for ministers to be elected to the Assembly, then hand over their seat to a running mate. All the present ministers were first successfully elected to the Assembly.

There are likely to be widespread changes in the new government to reflect the election results. It is possible that both Mr. Plevin and Mr. Schumann would have been replaced anyway.

One other Gaullist minister is in trouble. Hubert Germain, a minister, was involved in an extremely tight race in his Paris district, and a recount has been ordered. Other prominent Gaullists defeated were Leo Hamon, the former government spokesman, and Michel Habib-Delecluse, the editor of *La Nation*, the Gaullist newspaper.

In some other key races, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was in difficult, three-sided race. Nancy, Michel Rocard, the United Socialist leader who defeated Mr. Couve de Murville in 1970, was defeated in Yvelines, and Reformateur leader Jean Lecanuet finally won an Assembly seat after earlier unsuccessful tries.

The early comments by French political leaders tended to stress three points: that the majority's losses were heavy and some policy change was necessary; that the

U.K. Trains Again Halted by Strike But Hope Glimmers on Gas Front

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters).—Britons found themselves without trains today for the third time in 11 days, but new hope emerged that a strike by gas workers—one of several major disputes disrupting the nation—might be ending.

Today's one-day stoppage by train engineers and the gas workers' dispute, now almost four weeks old, are among five major confrontations between the unions and the Conservative government.

Other groups taking industrial action against the government's policy of strict pay restraint, coupled with cuts on price increases, include nonmedical hospital workers, London teachers and Ford Motor employees.

Mr. Hope for an end to the gas workers' dispute rose yesterday when union representatives recommended that 2,300 workers in northeastern England accept a new wage offer. The men will decide today or tomorrow whether to resume work.

Civil servants' unions said 4,000 members will carry out selective strikes ranging from three days to one week starting tomorrow. The strikes will affect customs operations at ports and airports, and the courts and government offices.

Service Held By Makarios, Defying Foes

Grivas' Home Village Visited by Archbishop

TRINIOKO, Cyprus, March 11 (AP).—Four days after he was threatened with being unroofed, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios conducted the Sunday service at the church in this village—the birthplace and stronghold of the man trying to overthrow him, Gen. George Grivas.

As the archbishop emerged from the church at the end of the service, about 1,500 villagers, mainly women, chanted "Long live Makarios," and "Shame to the three bishops."

The latter was a reference to the three dissident bishops of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus who tried the archbishop last Wednesday in absentia. They do not want him to hold both civil and church posts. They said they would unroof him if he did not give up the presidency in 30 days.

Today, the archbishop was bedded by the crowd in the churchyard as men and women pressed forward to kiss his hand.

A couple of dozen bodyguards in mufti had to push and elbow a passage for the archbishop for a couple of hundred yards before he could reach his car.

Tight Security

Uniformed policemen with automatic rifles stood guard on rooftops throughout the archbishop's three-hour stay in the village.

The tight security stemmed from fears that supporters of the three bishops and their ally, Gen. Grivas, might use the opportunity to stage anti-Makarios demonstrations.

But apart from some sudden looks from a group of young men sitting outside an extreme right-wing, pro-Grivas village club-house, the visit passed without incident. The pro-Grivas youths pointedly ignored Archbishop Makarios as he sped past their clubhouse in his police-escorted motorcade as he was leaving the village.

The archbishop has denounced the bishops' verdict, claiming their meeting was not a properly convened church synod. He has already won powerful support for his contention from three of the most senior prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church. These are the patriarchs of Jerusalem and of Alexandria and the archbishop of Athens, who all made separate statements denouncing the bishops' action as improper and, therefore, null and void.

New Delhi Backs Cairo Stand on Israeli Pullout

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI).—India supports Egypt's demand for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, a joint communiqué said yesterday.

The communiqué, issued by Foreign Minister Swarnajit Singh and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan Zayyat, said: "The government of India reiterated the necessity for the evacuation of Arab territories by the Israeli aggression."

Mr. Zayyat ends his four-day visit today and flies on to Peking. The communiqué said both sides pledged to work for strengthening the principles of nonalignment.

It said they also discussed possibilities of further intensifying cooperation in the economic, technical, cultural, commercial and other fields.

Talk With Soviet Envoy

CAIRO, March 11 (UPI).—Presidential adviser Mohammed Fafia Ismail conferred yesterday with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, the Middle East News Agency said. It did not elaborate.

Mr. Ismail returned March 7 from visits to London, Washington and Bonn. He had visited Moscow earlier.

Heikal Ignores Soviet Attacks

CAIRO, March 11 (AP).—Egypt's influential editor Mohammed H. Heikal, in his column published Friday, ignored attacks against him in two Soviet newspapers last week.

Instead, he wrote about his recent trip to China and meeting there with President Joseph N. Yehou of Zaire—the last person I expected to see in Peking."

The Soviet newspapers accused Mr. Heikal of slandering Russia and called on President Anwar Sadat to oust him.

New Attacks

MOSCOW, March 11 (UPI).—The Soviet press assailed Mr. Heikal for the third straight day Friday, saying that he uses his paper to spread anti-Soviet slander inspired by China.

India, Pakistan Exchange

NEW DELHI, March 11 (Reuters).—India and Pakistan yesterday exchanged seamen and ship passengers captured during the 1971 hostilities. India handed over 101 seamen and 152 passengers, including 26 women and 48 children. Pakistan returned 79 seamen and passengers.



CAMBODIAN CASUALTY—A seriously wounded Cambodian government soldier is carried from battle during operations against Communist troops south of Phnom Penh.

Sudan Reports a Terrorist Confesses El-Fatah's Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Arafat by telephone through the Sudanese Embassy in Beirut during the siege.

In one exchange on March 2, after the three hostages had been killed, Mr. Arafat told Mr. Arafat that the Sudanese would continue to insist on the surrender of the terrorists, Sabafa said.

Mr. Arafat reportedly said he would contact Black September and an hour later a message signed "Elsham" told the commandos: "Your mission is finished. Give yourself up." It was said to have been addressed to Abu Tarig, one of the members of the guerrilla group, and to have been transmitted by radio direct to the guerrillas as well as through the Sudanese Embassy in Beirut to the Sudanese government.

The order to kill the Americans and the Belgian envoy was reported to have come over the Fatah radio from Beirut through a coded sentence—"Remember the blood, Nahr el Bard"—sources close to the investigation said. Nahr el Bard is the name of a Palestinian refugee camp near Tripoli, Lebanon, attacked by Israeli forces in late February.

The Israelis said that the camp and another nearby contained guerrilla bases.

When the terrorists did not execute the hostages immediately after the 8 p.m. deadline had expired March 1, the Fatah radio in Beirut reportedly said: "What are you waiting for?"

This is crucial, Sudanese sources say, because it shows that the Fatah command in Beirut was carrying out the terrorist attack on Sudanese soil.

The Sudanese hope to get this point across to other Arab governments, all of which have Fatah offices operating openly in their capitals. The Sudanese believe that, if this is understood, the other governments will be more inclined to understand the

that would justify the death penalty or if they made death mandatory for certain specified crimes.

"Contrary to the views of some social theorists," Mr. Nixon said, "I am convinced that the death penalty can be an effective deterrent against specific crimes. The death penalty is not a deterrent so long as there is doubt whether it can be applied. The law I will propose would remove this doubt."

Mr. Nixon also indicated that his proposed legislation would attempt to apply the practice of preventive detention to persons accused of narcotics violations, trying to keep them in jail between their arrest and the time they are convicted or freed by a trial.

In his taped radio address, broadcast while he spent the weekend at Camp David, Mr. Nixon said he would send a complete revision of the federal criminal code to Congress this week, "a tougher, better, harder law that would increase fines" and "repeal the present absurd use of the insanity defense."

The death penalty measure will be contained in separate legislation, he said.

Legislatures in more than half the 50 states are considering a reinitiation of the death penalty.

Actual passage of such legislation may be harder, but the hills introduced often backed by a governor, indicate that a sizable proportion of elected officials still consider the death penalty a strong crime deterrent.

2 Held in Australia In Night Club Blaze

BRISBANE, Australia, March 11 (AP).—Two men, one of them English, are due to appear in court tomorrow charged jointly on 15 counts of murder and one of arson following a night club fire in which 15 persons died Thursday.

The men, James Richard Finch, 29, of London, and John Andrew Stuart, 32, of Brisbane, were arrested about 24 hours after the Queensland government had offered a \$50,000 reward for information.

Hanoi to Free More POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

They were no longer in place at the Khe Sanh airstrip.

The U.S. command and the Saigon government had lodged protests with the Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision last month charging that American aerial reconnaissance showed that North Vietnam had moved three missile batteries into Khe Sanh from the North after the cease-fire.

The United States gave North Vietnam an ultimatum to remove the sites and Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, head of the U.S. delegation, told the Hanoi delegation that if they were not removed "my government reserves the right with its allies to take such actions as it deems appropriate."

Canada Vexed by Reds

SAIGON, March 11 (NYT).—Canada vented its mounting frustration yesterday over the failure of the international peace-keeping commission to fulfill its mission.

Two commission members for obstructing an investigation of alleged Communist cease-fire violations.

Michel Gaurin, the chief of the Canadian delegation to the ICCS, made the charge. Although he did not name the two delegations, it was widely understood that they were Poland and Hungary, the two Communist members. Indonesia is the fourth member.

Mr. Gaurin said that the two delegations had three times refused a Canadian request to investigate South Vietnamese charges that the North Vietnamese had installed surface-to-air missiles at Khe Sanh.

Although the Paris agreement makes it mandatory for the ICCS to investigate a complaint by any party," Mr. Gaurin said, the two delegations had "refused to agree to an investigation on the grounds that no adequate evidence existed to justify an investigation."

Sihanouk Claim

HONG KONG, March 11 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Peking-based government-in-exile said yesterday it has expanded its area of control in Cambodia from 85 to 90 percent.

B-52s Raid Cambodia

HONOLULU, March 11 (AP).—B-52 bombers struck in Cambodia today for the fifth straight day in support of Cambodian government troops, the U.S. Pacific Command said. The command released no details of the action.

Decision to Withdraw

(Continued from Page 1)

decision to withdraw had been "unilateral."

But it was learned that a "mutual understanding" had been reached between the militant Indians occupying the village and the blocking federal forces.

The withdrawal was interpreted here as a victory for the 200 or so Wounded Knee occupiers.

Federal officials stressed that cases growing out of the Wounded Knee occupation, which began Feb. 27, will go before a federal grand jury tomorrow. They said they have prepared 80 such cases.

"Agreement in Principle"

The withdrawal appeared to follow what the Justice Department called "an agreement in principle" negotiated under a 15-point cease-fire proposal from the National Council of Churches.

The rhythmic beat of drums and chanting of Indian songs echoed in the Wounded Knee log-cabin community center as Russell C. Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, told 200 supporters that "Wounded Knee and AIM have won."

"We have beaten the Justice Department," Mr. Means shouted. "But we still have to deal with

Bundy Says Pentagon Papers Would Not Aid Enemy of U.S.

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, March 11 (UPI).—McGeorge Bundy, who served as national security adviser to the late Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, testified in federal court Friday that Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. could not have injured the United States through their disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Not could they have aided a foreign power, he said, because other nations, including North Vietnam, already had this kind of information coming out of their ears.

The fourth defense witness in the trial, Mr. Bundy said the top-secret documents were "no longer so sensitive" by 1969, when Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo duplicated them. One reason for this, he testified, was that there had been a change of administration in Washington "by the time the documents were compromised."

Foreign intelligence analysts are interested, Mr. Bundy observed, in "the character, policy and way of doing business of the political authorities in another country." But he pointed out that the Pentagon papers covered only pre-Nixon administrations.

Architect of Policy

Mr. Bundy, 52, now president of the Ford Foundation, was called by the defense as an expert witness on two volumes of the Pentagon papers dealing with U.S.-South Vietnamese relations between 1963 and 1967—a period during which he was one of the chief architects of American policy in Southeast Asia.

By early 1969, he observed, those volumes had to be seen as "a first cut of history," with advantages and disadvantages of a special sort.

They trace, among other things, the American role in the overthrow of the Saigon government of Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963.

Mr. Bundy was also questioned by defense attorneys Charles Nesson about another document that figures in the indictment against Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo on charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

A 1968 Joint Chiefs of Staff report evaluating the effects of the Vietnamese Communists' Tet offensive.

While that report was originally "highly sensitive and fully deserving of the highest classification," he said, it "ceased to be classified or classifiable or damaging within two weeks," because most of its contents were disclosed in newspaper reports.

Mr. Bundy said that most of the secret information, concerning

UN Asks Nations To Help Zambia Open New Routes

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (Reuters).—The Security Council yesterday called on all states, the United Nations and its specialized agencies to provide Zambia with immediate assistance in setting up alternative trade routes that avoid Rhodesia.

A resolution adopted by the council also requested Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to organize an immediate aid program enabling Zambia to "carry out its policy of economic independence from the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia."

In a second resolution, approved by 13 votes to none, with Britain and the U.S. abstaining, the council declared that self-determination and independence for the Rhodesian people are the only solution for the "grave situation" caused by Rhodesia's closing of its border with Zambia.

Spanish Denial

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (UPI).—Spain yesterday denied Guinean charges that Portuguese mercenaries had sailed from Spain's Canary Islands to commit "further aggression" against Guinea. Spanish Ambassador Jaime Alba told the Security Council that the ship involved had sailed for Casablanca, Morocco.

Fire Kills 9 Children

MAUBEUGE, France, March 11 (AP).—Nine children of the same family died in a fire that destroyed their home in eight minutes early yesterday. They range in age from one to 15 years. Four other children were rescued. The fire occurred in the small village of Neufmesnil on the outskirts of this town near the Belgian border.

FBI Agent Is Hurt in Shooting After U.S. Ends Indian Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

the Interior Department. They promised to be here within a few days after a peaceful settlement. We want to gather our petitions (calling for the overthrow of the tribal government) and have a meeting tomorrow to discuss how we will deal with them and get on with expelling that paramilitary Wilson."

As Indians walking along the road shouted cheerfully and raised clenched fists, federal marines escorted the federal force. The Indian leaders told their supporters to remain, with their weapons, in the village. Although federal marshals have refused to discuss the disarming of the Indians, one official said the marshals' force would not be dismantled until the Indians were disarmed.

An Indian attorney said the militants had agreed to leave Wounded Knee tomorrow.

But after the federal marshals withdrew, 200 or more Indian sympathizers poured into the village. One of their leaders said: "We are not going to leave here until all the demands of the original Sioux have been met. We're going to make this the largest single mass encampment in the world."

WEATHER

	G	F
ALBANY	12	54
ALBUQUERQUE	12	54
ANCHORAGE	12	54
ATLANTA	12	54
BALTIMORE	12	54
BELLEVILLE	12	54
BERLIN	12	54
BIRMINGHAM	12	54
BOSTON	12	54
BUFFALO	12	54
CAIRO	12	54
CASABLANCA	12	54
COPENHAGEN	12	54
COSTA MESA	12	54
DALLAS	12	54
DENVER	12	54
DETROIT	12	54
FLORHAM PARK	12	54
GENEVA	12	54
HONOLULU	12	54
ISTANBUL	12	54
LAS PALMAS	12	54
LONDON	12	54
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	12	54
MONTREAL	12	54
MOSCOW	12	54
NEW YORK	12	54
OSLO	12	54
PARIS	12	54
ROME	12	54
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	12	54
TOKYO	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54
ZURICH	12	54

(Continued on Page 3)

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Shultz Arrives in Moscow For 3 Days of Trade Talks

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, March 11 (UPI)—George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Moscow today for three days of trade talks with Soviet leaders. Mr. Shultz is the highest-ranking American to visit Moscow since last year's summit conference, and he is expected to meet with either Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, or Alexei N. Kosygin, the premier.

According to informed official sources, Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union will be an important topic in Mr. Shultz's talks here. The secretary, these sources

reported, will tell the Russians that they should make some gesture to mollify American public opinion on this issue, which threatens congressional approval of most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union.

Nearly 80 senators and 250 members of the House of Representatives have cosponsored an amendment to the trade bill that would effectively preclude U.S. credits or most-favored-nation status for the U.S.S.R. unless it removes the existing barriers to Jewish emigration.

The Soviet-American trade agreement signed in October does not come into force until the Soviet Union is given most-favored-nation status.

If the Russians are in a cooperative frame of mind, they could try to work out a joint approach to this issue with Mr. Shultz this week. But diplomatic observers here question how much of a compromise the Russians can make.

Authoritative diplomatic sources report that Jewish emigration to Israel continues at a substantial rate—about 2,500 a month in January and February, or about as many as last year.

The "education tax" imposed last summer, requiring emigrants with a higher education to reimburse the state for it, is still in force, however. And the authorities continue to refuse permission to emigrate for a relatively small group—probably less than 1,000, although the number is unknown—consisting of highly qualified persons or those who have held jobs in the government.

Mr. Shultz will also be discussing "the further development of trade and economic relations," in the words of a Tass dispatch to-night. In these conversations, his Soviet hosts are expected to press for the big Soviet-American natural gas deal now under discussion and to urge Mr. Shultz to drop some of the strategic restrictions limiting exports of many American goods—such as computers—to the Soviet Union.

Born-Soviet Trade
MOSCOW, March 11 (NYT)—The Soviet Union disclosed last week that West Germany, in a selling spree fostered by improved political relations, has become Russia's principal trade partner, moving ahead of Japan.

Figures for 1972, released by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev, also placed Finland, Britain and France among the principal capitalist nations doing business with the Soviet Union. The United States was in sixth place as a result of last year's big grain deal.

The new trade statistics appeared in Pravda, the Communist party's national daily. Bonn's penetration of the Soviet market has been guided by a joint economic commission and spurred by aggressive business practices.

Of a total Soviet trade with the West of six billion rubles last year, total Soviet-West German trade was \$38 million rubles, while exchanges with Japan were slightly more than \$80 million. One ruble is now worth \$135.

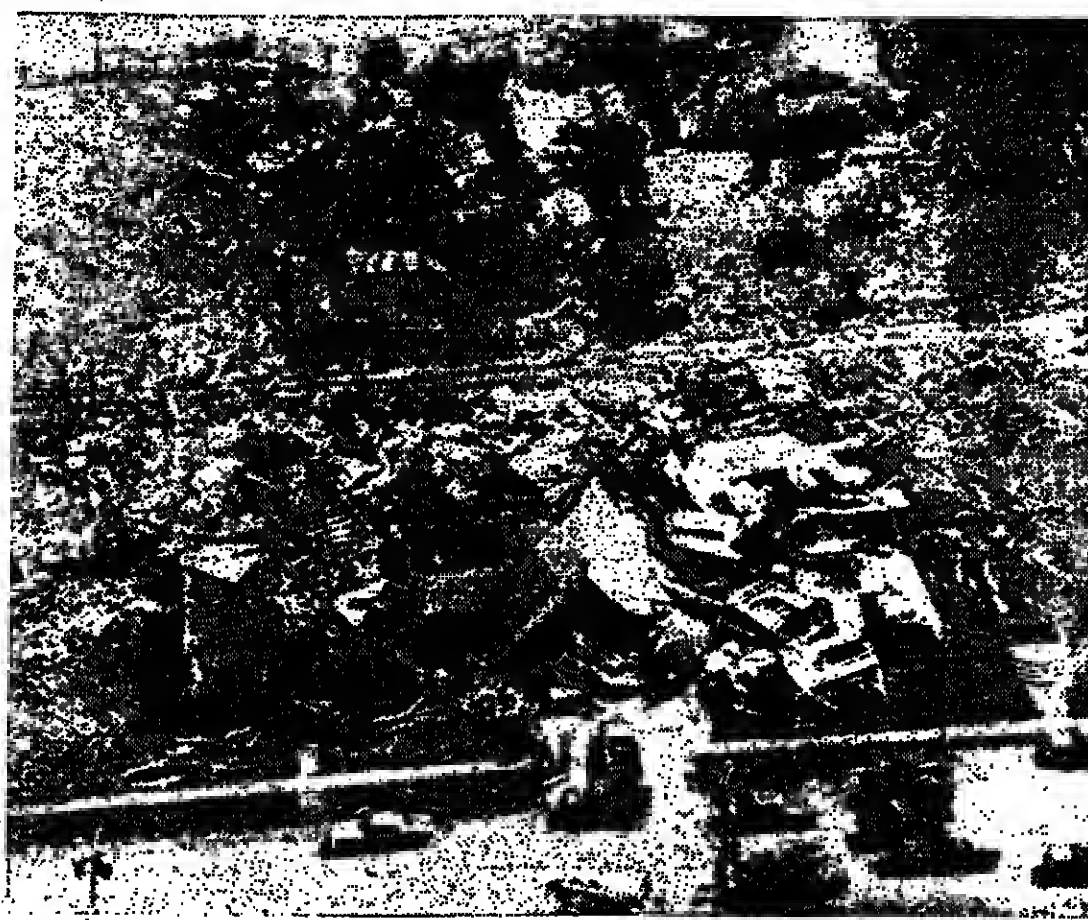
The 1972 figures for the other Western nations were: Finland, 602 million rubles; Britain, 558 million; France, 544 million, and the United States, a little more than \$50 million.

French Briefed
PARIS, March 11 (NYT)—The United States made another gesture of cooperation to try to improve the international monetary climate as Mr. Shultz briefed French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday on the Nixon administration's trade bill.

The proposed legislation, which has not yet been published, is crucial to efforts of the major trading powers to embark on a new round of liberalization.

Trade is also one of the issues in the monetary crisis that broke out nine days ago when West Germany was hit by a flood of unwanted dollars, triggering the closing of official exchange markets in Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Shultz made a conciliatory move Friday at the Paris monetary conference when he offered—without actually making a commitment—to support the dollar in the exchange markets.



HEAVY BLOW—Collapsed houses in Hubbard, Texas, after a tornado hit Saturday. The twisters struck eight Texas communities, killing five persons and injuring at least 140 others. Damage was estimated at millions in the farm area of central Texas near Waco.

Latest Challenge to Congress on Spending

Nixon Pledge to Veto Bills, Impound Funds

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT)—The White House has warned that President Nixon would veto a variety of bills pending in Congress and, as a last resort, would attempt to impound authorized funds should his veto be overridden.

The announcement Friday was the latest in a series of challenges and counterchallenges between Mr. Nixon and the Congress over who has final authority in federal spending.

John D. Ehrlichman, the President's special assistant on domestic affairs, said the bills represented a "99-billion dagger aimed at the heart of the American taxpayer" and predicted that if they were to become law, individual taxbills would rise by 9 percent.

"The President will do everything he can to avoid a tax increase," Mr. Ehrlichman said. "If he is able to resort to non-spending, he will do so."

The term "nonspending" refers to what many members of Congress call "impoundment" and simply amounts to the President's refusal to spend money already appropriated by the Congress. By White House accounting, Mr. Nixon has previously declined to spend at least \$8.7 billion of such funds. Some congressional leaders place the figure at more than \$12 billion.

The bills mentioned in Mr. Ehrlichman's warning deal with a wide range of legislative subjects from flood-control and rural electrification to airport security and veterans' burial benefits.

Trojan Horses
Mr. Ehrlichman, taking the public-lobby role that other administration figures have played during the debate of the last few months, called the bills "a herd of Trojan horses thundering our way from out of the Congress."

If enacted, they would result in budget excesses totaling \$8.7 billion over the next three fiscal years, he predicted, and the American taxpayer can figure on an addition of \$9 for every \$100 of taxes paid.

Mr. Ehrlichman briefed reporters following a two-hour cabinet meeting.

Both Mr. Nixon and the legislators have been competing over the last few months for public support on the spending issue, with an eye toward the 1974 congressional elections.

It is the President's position that congressional spending habits tend to be irresponsible and inflationary, resulting either in higher taxes or higher prices and employment lags.

Congress, on the other hand, has questioned the President's constitutional right to thwart its legislation, insisting that Mr. Nixon has negated the process by

establishing and executing his own personal spending priorities.

Mansfield Warns on Aid
WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said yesterday that refusal by Mr. Nixon to obey congressional directives to spend domestic funds could further jeopardize his proposal to help rebuild North Vietnam.

Sen. Mansfield, who supports the reconstruction proposal yet to be formally presented, raised the point in reacting sharply to the

statements by Mr. Ehrlichman. Sen. Mansfield said that if Mr. Nixon impounds the funds, "it creates all the elements of a constitutional crisis."

"It would appear to me," he told newsmen, "that the Congress is not without cards of its own in this matter."

"The President is going to have a difficult time on reconstruction aid for Indochina," Sen. Mansfield added, noting that "people who should be with them" on that issue are against it because of domestic cutbacks.

Civil Rights Commission Finds Public Uninformed on Busing

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Americans are not nearly as opposed to school busing as polls show, the United States Civil Rights Commission on Civil Rights said yesterday. It called public information on busing to achieve integration "shockingly low."

"The public is clearly confused; the people have been misled," the commission said in releasing a new national poll.

The commission's study, like earlier polls, "found strong general opposition to busing (but) this analysis shows that public attitudes are far less clear when additional questions were asked."

The findings were the result of 2,006 interviews.

The commission said 67 percent of the American public favors racially integrated schools as a national objective, but only 21 percent is busing when ordered by courts.

By a Narrow Margin
"When one asks about a limited scale of busing where there was no other alternative to segregated education, the public is supportive by a narrow margin."

A major area of public misunderstanding concerns the rulings of the Supreme Court on the subject—it is felt the court ignored evidence of educational damage to children.

The reverse is true, the commission said. Lower courts were explicitly directed to consider whether time or distance of travel "is so great as to risk either the health of the children or significantly impinge on the educational process."

It cited findings that white children rarely suffer any educational damage and sometimes make significant gains in segregated settings and black achievement scores show a small gain.

"The highest level of mistaken information concerned the costs of busing," the study said, noting that by a six-to-one margin people think busing plans add 25 percent or more to local school costs.

The huge 550-square-mile Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system in North Carolina spent 1.1 percent of its budget for an acceptable desegregation pattern during 1971-1972, the study said. San Francisco's cost was also 1.1 percent, in Hillsborough County, Fla.—Florida's second largest metropolitan area—it was 0.6 percent.

The commission found that the only question answered correctly by nearly half the public concerned the safety of school-bus transportation. The commission said, "It is far safer for a child to take a bus to school than to walk."

The present scale of busing for integration—about 1.2 percent of all school children—was known by a substantial number of people questioned in the poll, the commission said.

It added, however, "The general level of public information revealed by the study was shockingly low. Less than one-sixth of the public got more than half the true-false questions right."

The commission noted that a succession of public opinion polls and referenda votes have shown most people favor school integration but oppose busing.

"A number of questions about busing, however, have been incomplete or misleading," the study said. "National polls have asked about busing as if it were an end in itself rather than a means to remedy unconstitutional segregation."

But misinformation alone is not a total explanation of intense public opposition, the commission said. Even if it were otherwise "there would doubtless be substantial opposition."

U.S. Contests Ban on Arctic Oil Pipeline

Congress Move Asked To Reverse Court

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Trying to reverse a court victory by environmental groups barring construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, the government and other proponents of the project have taken their case to the Supreme Court and to Congress.

Justice Department lawyers Friday asked the high court to overturn a U.S. appeal court ruling that blocks the 800-mile pipeline projected to link North Slope wells with the southern Alaska shipping port of Valdez.

Meanwhile, Interior Department, pipeline and Alaska officials urged Congress to amend the 1950 Mineral Leasing Act, which restricts the width of pipeline corridors.

In their appeal, the federal lawyers asked a review of the appellate court decision, which said a proposed Interior Department right-of-way for the Alaska pipeline would be too wide under the Mineral Act.

54-Foot Corridor
The act permits corridors that are no more than 54 feet wide. Present plans for the Alaska pipeline call for corridors varying from under 50 to more than 300 feet wide for the 48-inch pipeline across federal lands.

The Supreme Court is being asked to reverse the right-of-way decision and also to declare that requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act have been satisfied and that alternate routes have been adequately considered.

In the Senate, the pipeline proponents asked for prompt congressional passage of legislation to amend the old law.

Alaska's Gov. William A. Egan and Alyeska officials told the Senate Interior Committee that Arctic pipelines cannot be built in such narrow corridors.

The committee chairman, Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said a hearing will be held March 27 on bills to authorize the pipeline and to grant wide corridors for either a trans-Alaska or a trans-Canada pipeline.

Gov. Egan told the committee that a trans-Alaska pipeline would be three times longer, cost twice as much and cause more environmental damage than the Alaska project.

Environmental Defense Fund, Friends of the Earth and the Wilderness Society, which won the appellate court decision, had two main goals: to encourage selection of a pipeline route through Canada instead of Alaska, thus avoiding earthquake hazards, and an ocean-tanker link and to increase environmental safeguards surrounding the project wherever it is built.

The pipeline project was conceived by a group of seven oil companies soon after a huge oil field was discovered in 1968 on the frozen Arctic shores of northern Alaska.

Japanese See U.S. Restoring Dollar Convertibility

TOKYO, March 11 (NYT)—Premier Kakuei Tanaka and Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi indicated yesterday that they expect the United States to restore, at least partly, the convertibility of the dollar.

Mr. Tanaka, at a session of the parliamentary budget commission, said he was sure that the U.S. government would take steps toward restoring convertibility. He predicted that Washington in return would ask leading industrialized nations to safeguard the value of the dollar.

Mr. Aichi, in the same session, said, "Ultimately, I think the re-establishment of dollar-dollar convertibility is desirable." In Japan, see parliamentary practice, even such softly worded statements are avoided unless there is something behind them.

It could not be determined whether Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Aichi spoke on the basis of information they had received from the meeting of financial ministers in Paris.

Japanese officials said they thought the premier was referring to a plan under which the United States would seek to increase dollar demand by issuing medium-term government securities. Later, more foreign-held dollars would be purchased with gold from the U.S. reserve.

22% Uruguay Inflation
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 11 (AP)—The cost of living in Uruguay rose 2.4 percent during January, the National University Statistics Institute has reported. Inflation in 1972 totaled 24.7 percent.

Book Says Minister, a Medium, Cheated Bishop Pike in Seance

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT)—Biographers of the late Rev. Arthur A. Ford, a medium, say they have found evidence that he cheated in a celebrated 1967 television seance in which the late Right Rev. James A. Pike, who had resigned as Episcopal bishop of California, believed he had communicated with his dead son. Nevertheless, they concluded that Mr. Ford was a "gifted psychic."

Allan Spraggett, a Canadian journalist who arranged the seance, and Canon William V. Rauscher, Mr. Ford's literary legatee, report that the medium's private papers indicated he had done advance research on the bishop's deceased colleagues, who allegedly sent messages during the seance. Details purportedly communicated from a dead bishop and seemingly too obscure for Mr. Ford to have discovered, for example, appeared in a New York Times obituary of Sept. 21, 1968, which the biographers say they found in the medium's files.

The seance was taped and shown on a Toronto station in September, 1967. During the session, Bishop Pike received, through Mr. Ford, messages which supposedly came from the colleagues as well as his son, James Jr., who committed suicide in February, 1966, at the age of 30.

Died in Desert
The bishop was found dead in the Judean wilderness near the Dead Sea in September, 1968, after he had been lost in the desert during an expedition with his wife. "I think the evidence supports the hypothesis that Arthur Ford was a genuine gifted psychic who, for various reasons, scrutable and inscrutable, fell back on trickery when he felt he had to," Mr. Spraggett wrote in the forthcoming biography.

The book, "Arthur Ford: The Man Who Talked With the Dead," was written by Mr. Spraggett and researched by himself and Father Rauscher, the rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Woodbury, N.J. The book is to be published next month by W. W. Norton & Co.

U.S. Maritime Union Confirms Curran's \$1-Million Benefits

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT)—The trustees of the Officers Pension Fund of the National Maritime Union disclosed Friday that they had approved payment of a monthly benefit of \$4,444.77 for Joseph Curran, the retiring president of the 50,000-member seamen's union.

The monthly benefit, payable for life, would amount to \$53,777.24 on an annual basis. In the event of the death of the 67-year-old Mr. Curran, according to the option, his widow would get a little less than half of the benefit for the remainder of her life.

If the pension settlement had been made on the basis of a lump-sum payment, it would have totaled nearly \$750,000, plus slightly more than \$250,000 in severance pay.

'Sole Discretion'
Mr. Curran will still receive the severance, the equivalent to one month's salary for each year of service as president. But the trustees, who had the "sole discretion" for making the lump-sum payment, decided to make Mr. Curran's pension payments on a monthly basis. They said that

the union was in a position to make the lump-sum payment, but that Mr. Curran was eligible to retire with nearly \$1 million in severance pay and a lump-sum pension settlement precipitated criticism from opposition elements in the union that are challenging Curran-supported candidates in the union's election, scheduled between April 2 and May 31.

Irving Transferred For Jail Incident
ALLENWOOD, Pa., March 11 (UPI)—Clifford Irving, who is serving a 30-month jail term for his autobiography of Howard Hughes, has been transferred from Allenwood Prison Farm to the Danbury, Conn., federal prison for possessing a pin of liquor.

Max Weger, superintendent of the minimum security prison farm here, said that Irving was transferred to the Connecticut prison on March 1 as "routine procedure for such infractions."

Mr. Weger said Irving got the liquor from another inmate.

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Flight From Reality

"There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry," said President Nixon in his radio address to the United States Saturday. "That is dangerous nonsense."

The President is quite right. Crime, with its causes and effects, forms as critical a problem to the United States as any confronting the nation. When the law is flouted, and disorder, whether politically motivated or the result of mere greed or passion, is rampant, the most basic reason for organized society is threatened and genuine progress becomes impossible. And the fact that the growth of crime rates has slowed down or even been reversed in some areas gives Americans little reason for complacency.

Unfortunately, Mr. Nixon's advocacy of sterner punishments, including statutory revival of the death penalty declared unconstitutional under existing laws by the Supreme Court, is as much a flight from reality as his dismissal of the country's urban problems.

The United States has seen a combination of the revision of court practices, one that tends to strengthen the defense in criminal cases, along with a social revolution of unprecedented magnitude. How each of these trends favored the other might engage the attention of the sociologist. But both are facts, both move in the direction of social justice and are consonant with the principles of the Constitution. The problem is to make them work, not to try to reverse either of them.

The social revolution has had its side-effects. Like even the most salutary scientific attacks upon physical illness, the United States has seen an association in some minds of that revolution with hostility to the police. It has seen the growth of the drug culture which in its turn has produced robberies and murders. To cope with these pathogenic phenomena demands the imposition of lawful order. And the easiest way to seem to do this is by what Mr. Nixon calls "tough" legislation, one that will send offenders for longer terms in jail, or to their deaths—as a deterrent.

The effect of stiffer penalties as a deterrent is questionable. But even if it were not, there is the whole question of how the police are to arrest the evil-doers, how the courts are to process the cases of the arrested and what is to be done with the convicted. Already, jammed court calendars, overcrowded places of detention, the issues of bail and of plea-bargaining, the role of the ultimate prisons and how they are meeting that role, present as complex a question for American society as crime itself. And, of course, there is the matter of the breeding places of crime, which brings up that matter of the cities which Mr. Nixon has written off so casually.

The American people want law and order. The minority groups, who suffer most from their lack, need law and order. But just as it is an offense against the community to dismiss the demand for law and order as some rightist plot against human liberty, so it is wrong to try to flee from the realities of the case by simply talking tough.

SALT and MIRV

The United States faces an exciting and unexpected opportunity in the resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Geneva tomorrow.

The opening round of SALT II last fall was little more than a preliminary exchange of ideas, but one of those ideas propounded by the Soviet side took the Nixon administration by surprise. The Russians suggested that a useful topic for negotiation would be an effort to control the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles, MIRVs, which loom as the costly and dubious next generation of superpower warheads.

Conventional thinking prior to last fall's opening meetings had been that the Russians, lagging far behind the United States in MIRV development, would have little interest in inhibiting their programs to catch up. The United States now has several thousand of these multiple warheads deployed in Minuteman III and Poseidon missiles; the Soviet Union is not known to have tested even one successful MIRV, though most Western experts believe that such a test is only a matter of time.

There is little doubt that a negotiated limitation on MIRV deployment would be the most impressive achievement of arms control so far in the nuclear age, saving future Soviet and American generations uncountable billions of tax dollars and freeing them from anxieties over possible first-strike capabilities of an adversary power.

The difficulties of negotiating such an agreement should not be minimized, specif-

ically the problem of verifying any ban: though the United States can be reasonably confident of detecting any Soviet MIRV tests through its own national surveillance systems, the Russians would have a considerably harder time of making sure that this country was keeping its side of the bargain in halting or cutting back MIRV deployment. The American advantage in MIRVs, moreover, was the main justification the administration offered critics of the first SALT agreement of last May, which gave the Soviet Union a numerical advantage in the permitted number of land-based ICBMs.

As it stands now, the MIRVs are the greatest threat to that strategic stability of forces which has long underwritten the nuclear peace. Their further development could nullify the whole system of land-based ICBMs which both superpowers have constructed as prime components of their deterrent forces. Both countries would suffer if this strategic balance were upset.

Before SALT II began, much of the strategic planning of the Nixon administration seemed directed at an ever greater reliance on MIRVs, threatening to lock both superpowers into a new arms race on a far higher plateau of cost and danger. Now that the Russians have raised the subject, it is up to the United States, as the stronger of the two in MIRVs, to open SALT II with some specific and balanced proposals for controlling MIRVs before the MIRVs take control of all strategic planning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Speculation and the Dollar

The latest outbreak of speculation against the dollar can only be attributed to habit; that is, to the fact that holders of dollars have become accustomed to seeking shelter in some other currency towards the end of the week and profiting substantially thereby over the weekend as often as not. But there is no longer any objective economic justification for regarding the dollar as suspect in relation to other currencies. Nor is there any prospect of U.S. authorities acting unilaterally again to reduce the dollar's formal value in relation to other currencies.

—From the Times (London).

Terror in London

It will be some time before London recovers from the profound shock it suffered on Thursday at the hands of the Provisionals. Among other things, it was the shock of realization that the murderous passions of Ireland cannot be counted on to remain there. And in many, if not most, minds will be the questions: Was it an isolated act, or

have we seen the opening salvo of a new campaign of terror designed to get the British out of Ireland?

It may seem a bizarre calculation for the IRA to have made. Certainly no British government would be moved by methods of this kind employed in London. Yet it would have a certain, terrible logic about it. For terror it was, and nothing else, that got rid of Stormont. And since power, both in fact and in name, has moved to London, would it not be logical to bring the terror here too?

There is no getting away from the fact that London is vulnerable to dedicated urban terrorists. Nothing can be done to stop them blowing up buildings without quite intolerable restrictions on people's freedom. The people of Belfast have had to live with it. We may have to do the same. The IRA, it must be remembered, has been losing ground. And desperation, in the mind of a fanatic, leads to greater ferocity. We will all hope and pray that the events of Thursday will not be repeated, but mentally and morally we must be prepared.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1898

PARIS—From the multitude of dispatches received this morning concerning the relations of Spain and the United States, it is evident that a solution is not far off. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry will be presented to the President on Tuesday, and he will then communicate to Congress its findings. There is no doubt that Congress will second whatever efforts he may make for the preservation of peace with Spain and the termination of the war in Cuba.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1923

MOSCOW—The fact is well known that Lenin is dying. According to a doctor here who has attended him, the Bolshevik leader cannot last longer than a month and a half, and may die before Easter. In addition to arterio-sclerosis, which is liable to carry him off at any moment, he is said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown which leads him to cry out continuously. There are also rumors that another Bolshevik leader, Litvinov, is suffering from fat around the heart.



New Look, Not New Reality

By C. L. Sulzberger

CANBERRA, Australia.—One of the wisest foreign appointments President Nixon has made since 1968 was naming Marshall Green ambassador to Australia. This country feels it has been neglected too long by its big American brother.

Because Green, a career diplomat, was previously assistant secretary of state for East Asia, the Australians believe they are no longer being taken for granted in Washington. Even Prime Minister Gough Whitlam says happily: "The U.S. has shown at last that it takes us seriously."

The more impression is significant. Whitlam took office last December as head of the first Labor party government in 23 years. Both his campaigning statements and subsequent remarks by members of his cabinet indicated Australia was becoming a most reluctant ally.

There had been a belief, even under more conservative regimes, that Canberra was a dumping ground for second-class U.S. politico envoys because it was regarded as a second-class partner.

Whitlam, a large, breezy, shaggy-haired man, had given some hints that he wanted to swing Australia toward a neutral course. He scoffed at SEATO, tolerated talk of ousting U.S. military installations here, wooed China and made goo-goo eyes at neutralism. But such ideas were politely rebuffed on a visit in Indonesia and the prime minister is now settling down to a somewhat restrained policy.

Nationalistic

He admits his government intends to be more openly nationalistic than his predecessors and will pursue what it regards as its own interests rather than simply accepting leadership from the United States or Britain. Britain retains important economic ties with Malaysia, which Australia had supported through a hedgehogged military arrangement with New Zealand and the United Kingdom called Anzus. This governs defense of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula.

Moreover, through SEATO, Whitlam feels Australia was caught in a U.S. "obsession" on Vietnam. Indeed, he adds: "I am ashamed to say that our predecessors in government have pursued a deliberate policy of

hogging down North Atlantic troops in Southeast Asia. I am pro-British and pro-American. But America's best friends are those who tell her the truth. We ought to be able to exchange views frankly."

He denied President Nixon ever warned him that Australia couldn't look to Washington for protection if it continued public criticism of American policies. Instead, he insists: "I am encouraged by what Mr. Nixon has done to achieve détente with China and Russia. These are very great milestones."

This kind of soothing talk should make it relatively simple to re-establish a firm U.S.-Australian alliance after earlier hot air had reddened coals of resentment. Australia is going to withdraw its troops from Malaysia because Whitlam believes "it is unnatural for any country to have elements of its armed forces stationed in another country."

But this comprises only one battalion and one artillery battery at Singapore and two air squadrons in Malaysia. It doesn't really concern American planners although London, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur won't like it.

Whitlam says he does not intend to denounce SEATO (which many of his supporters had predicted). He regards that pact as moribund and irrelevant. Yet he will continue to adhere, only insisting that SEATO doesn't "subvert" the Paris 1973 agreements on Vietnam. Nor would he allow Thailand to use the alliance in any way against China.

The prime minister says the Anzus pact with New Zealand and the U.S. remains valid. Indeed, for him it is the only commitment in this area, apart from ASEAN, the political club of southeast Asian lands, which he calls "a neutral course." All other arrangements are either transitional or belong to the past," he adds. "But the community of interest between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. should be preserved."

To sum up, Whitlam seemed bent on breaking a lot of international China when he came to office last December, setting out on a neutral course unfamiliar to Australians. But the feelers he initially put out in the direction of neutralism were

rebuffed on the visit to Jakarta. And Indonesia is this country's overwhelmingly important neighbor just as America is its overwhelmingly important ally.

So, even before Washington requested an agreement for Green's appointment, Canberra had settled on more modest changes. It wants to renegotiate some technical military deals with the United States and is preparing to pull remaining troops home from Malaysia and Singapore. But it sticks by its alliance. Above all Anzus. One might say this is more of a new policy look than a new reality.

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, the Pentagon has been complaining that North Vietnam has been moving substantial quantities of military arms, including tanks, into South Vietnam, but it has not made much of the point that this is a clear violation of the truce agreement.

While the House has said nothing about it, the secretary of defense has left the disclosure to the Pentagon spokesmen and the press has virtually ignored it, but while the Pentagon normally overstates its military problems, ironically, it is now underestimating its own intelligence reports.

For the plain fact seems to be, if U.S. intelligence reports are even close to the mark, that Hanoi has shipped as many as 300 tanks into the South, which is more than many well-informed Pentagon officials thought were available when the truce was signed, and this is going to create a fundamental problem for both the Nixon administration and the North Vietnamese when the facts are widely known on Capitol Hill.

The Chinese Model

The administration has been trying to persuade Hanoi that it has more to gain by being faithful to the truce agreement than by violating it. This was the main theme and objective of Henry Kissinger's recent mission to the North Vietnamese capital. He tried to persuade Le Duc Tho and the other officials in Hanoi that it was better to follow China's model of keeping strictly to agreements than trying to get around them, and that U.S. reconstruction aid to North Vietnam would be influenced by their integrity in keeping to the spirit and letter of the truce agreement.

But now the evidence is that they are cheating on it and the administration does not want to make a big issue of the violations for the moment because it knows this will interfere with its policy of giving economic aid to Hanoi. But this is clearly not going to work. The South Vietnamese, who are very quiet about their own violations of the truce agreement, are beginning to distribute here the news of North Vietnam's violations, so the facts had better be faced.

Even before the intelligence reports of North Vietnam's resupply of its men and allies in the South with heavy armor, the administration's policy of giving substantial economic aid to the North was in trouble on Capitol Hill. Many awkward questions were being raised. Why send vast sums for the reconstruction of Hanoi and Haiphong when the President was cutting down reconstruction funds for the American cities?

A Restless Mood Overtakes Greece

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS.—Housewives are complaining of rising prices, students are planning their next move, and opposition politicians are walking around with new smiles. Rarely in the six years since the army seized power have those opposed to the government displayed such high spirits.

They feel, rightly or wrongly, that events are finally inching their way, that the government is somewhat loosening its recent grip on society, that the United States is reconsidering its policy of support and that the ruling colonels may soon begin internal quarrels.

Their confidence is fed partly by the present open agitation of university students and partly by wishful thinking.

Premier George Papadopoulos, though faced with mounting problems, has never relied on public opinion to hold power. This is a crucial factor. And his control over the vital ingredients—the army, the police, the intelligence forces—seems firm.

Students' Struggle

It seems unlikely that the students' fight for academic freedom sublimating their distaste for what they feel is a repressive government—could bring the government down all by themselves.

And, while there are mounting protests over black market prices, inflation and inadequate wages—despite the rigor of the economy—the masses do not seem about to mount the barricades.

"We should remember, though, that the situation no longer appears static," the spokesman here said. "The people are changing and so is the economy. I find more and more Greeks questioning where they are going. There will be more ferment as time goes on."

Premier Papadopoulos, who also is regent, foreign minister, defense minister and minister for planning and government policy, talks to crowds in the provinces about the "gales that do not frighten us." He announces a 15-year plan for development, rejects attacks that "we are tyrants" and exudes confidence.

Even so, it does appear that at least some Athenians are more willing to test the limits set by what some call the "vacillating dictatorship." The students, for example, mixing anxiety with courage, would not have openly demonstrated, boycotted their classes and occupied the law school three years ago.

This apparently increased willingness to challenge, but with caution, shows up in small ways. Within the last month, a new decree came down forbidding taxi

drivers to smoke while carrying passengers—wid, in theory, to save from toxic fumes by earlier order. While these were undoubtedly have been obeyed the letter in the early days, taxi drivers seem to be smoking in and the bouzouki music see louder.

There are no powerful trade union organizations as such, but the building workers are demanding higher wages. The movie theaters were shut down last week in protest against both taxes and the films on television. Bank employees have thwarted government efforts to blend their lucrative pension funds into national pool.

For the government, quick boots of American support are equally quick to ignore Washington's nudges to move on democracy, the problem has been to avoid major confrontations wherever possible. It reserves great power for use only when necessary to stifle dissent or intimidate. And it attempts to give the impression of movement toward parliamentary rule, but at the same time preventing from actually being reached.

"I don't know whether it want to give up power," said a Greek who supports the government. "I do know that if it do, they don't know how."

Six-Year Reign

Accordingly, what the press calls a "parenthesis" in Greek political history will mark the sixth anniversary on April 21, a some here, who three years ago were still vocal in their support for the government for bringing stability to Greek life, for ending the chaos of constant strikes, abolishing parliamentary intrigue and turmoil, are now telling the same visitor that "perhaps years is long enough."

Under this government, however, Greece has found increased prosperity, with an annual growth rate of about 8 percent and a boom in the tourist industry. The moment, whatever the potential danger from short-term foreign debts and rising living costs, prosperity, independent of the government, does not always translate into political stability. A somewhat puzzled supporter of the government illustrated this point by telling of a visit to island recently where he found new roads, new schools, a boom, higher income and a general pathos toward the government. When he asked the islanders why they were not warm embracing their rulers, they replied: "We want something new."

The Truce Violations

By James Reston

Why ask for an even larger U.S. defense budget when the President was claiming that the cold war was now much safer, if not over, and proclaiming that we not only had "peace with honor" but were on the verge of a "generation of peace?"

In addition, the emotional amnesty question: Why "forgiveness" and even financial aid for Hanoi but no "forgiveness" not even compromise, for the Americans who refused to serve or deserted in Vietnam?

No-Amnesty Policy

On this latter point, the President has been unyielding. He has said no amnesty and no compromise—let them stay abroad or come home and face criminal penalties—and he has offered to put this policy to a vote in the Congress, asserting that the Congress would go along with him.

But it is not quite that simple. For he is going to be faced in the Congress with an amnesty amendment to his aid-to-North Vietnam legislation and may have to choose between the two. So he is in a bind: He wants to aid Hanoi; he wants a larger defense budget, cuts in the social programs at home and punishment for the men who ducked the war, and he might just get all these things, but much depends on the North Vietnamese.

The President's argument for reconstructing North Vietnam is that it is an "investment for peace" and, despite all the legislative complications, it is probably a good argument. All he has now is an American exit visa from Vietnam, and funds from the Congress are his main hope of persuading Hanoi and Saigon to reach an accommodation with one another and settle down to a long period of peace.

But he is not likely to get these funds without a lot more help from a lot more people. He cannot get the funds if he tries to take them out of the domestic

budget, which he now says won't do. He cannot get the money unless other countries which have been sympathetic to North Vietnam now refuse to help with reconstruction of that country.

And particularly, he cannot get aid for North Vietnam to stop the truce agreement if the North Vietnamese insist on violating the truce. Maybe a little cheating would be ignored, but the aid and supporting arms into South is a clear defiance of the truce agreement with Kissinger and virtually a preparatory for a renewal of the war.

This, of course, would surprise nobody. It has been generally assumed that, after the withdrawal of the American troops, there would be a pause and, after a year or two, a renewal of military struggle, but Hanoi and Saigon have to choose.

They can prepare for peace reconstruction with the help of the United States, or they can prepare for war without help from the United States, but they can easily get away with both.

For Washington has too many other problems to deal with to finance preparation for another round in the battle. It will undoubtedly provide aid for peace even if it has to take it out of other budgets, but it is not likely to provide aid for war, and the spectacular truce violations now going on.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Greek Bronze Found Off Italy

Ancient Sculpture Reportedly Is on Sale for \$3.5 Million

By David L. Shirey

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—An ancient Greek masterpiece reportedly by the great Greek sculptor Lysippos, reportedly found by two Italian fishermen in the Adriatic Sea in 1964, is on sale in Munich for \$3.5 million.

The sculpture, said to be from the 4th century B.C. and representing a young Greek runner in a victorious pose after a race, has been offered to several potential U.S. buyers, including Norton Simon, a leading collector and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is rumored that it was also offered to J. Paul Getty, the oil magnate who opened his own museum last year in Malibu, Calif.

Experts in Greek art consider Lysippos one of the finest sculptors of the ancient world. They say that if the bronze can be definitively attributed to Lysippos, it would be one of the most significant finds in ancient art. Many of them say that only Roman copies of Lysippos' original statues are known.

Reliable authorities gave the following account:

The bronze was found by two fishermen from near Gubbio, in central Italy, who dragged it up with a net. After the sculpture was discovered by the Italian authorities at the home of one of the fishermen, the two men were charged in 1965 with possession of a stolen object. The authorities believed the sculpture had been found in territorial waters, making it the property of Italy.

U.S. Response Is Satisfactory To Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, March 11 (Reuters).

Premier Golda Meir said tonight she was "pretty well satisfied" with the response to what she termed a "rather modest list" of arms requests she took to Washington.

Mrs. Meir returned here today after a two-week visit to the United States during which she had what she termed "very friendly meetings" with President Nixon.

Mrs. Meir said the timing of her visit, coming shortly after those of King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat's special adviser Hafez Ismail, was not by design. But it was a good thing, she said, as it enabled her to hear from U.S. officials what the Arab visitors had to say.

"Unfortunately, we both felt that they had nothing new to offer and there was therefore no need for any change in Israeli policies," she said.

Arab Leaders Warned

BEIRUT, March 11 (AP).—El-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, has threatened to assassinate, "in a matter of hours," any Arab head of state who signs a peace agreement with Israel.

The threat was made by el-Fatah central committee member Hani al-Hassan at a student rally at the American University of Beirut Friday.

"This is the resolution of the Palestinian resistance movement: Any Arab leader who signs agreements with Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people will be shot," he said.

The el-Fatah leader, backed up by Sadat, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt in what seemed to be the worst crisis of the guerrilla movement with Arab governments since the armed clashes in Jordan in 1970.

He charged there were "concessions of imperialism" by the United States to suppress the guerrilla movement in preparation for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

This was the first public attack by an el-Fatah leader on Saudi Arabia, among the main cash backers of the movement.

Lebanese in Syria

DAMASCUS, March 11 (Reuters).—Syrians will vote tomorrow a plebiscite to give the country a first permanent constitution after 12 years. More than two million Syrians are expected to vote.

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JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

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Sanchez, Conde, Digne, Digne, Digne

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).

from 1965 to 1970. A lower court

in Perugia reportedly acquitted

the fishermen of the charges, but

a higher court there convicted

the men on charges of theft. The case was finally heard in the Court of Appeals in Rome in 1970, and the fishermen were absolved of the crime. The court decided that the bronze had been found in extrajurisdictional waters. The names of the fishermen are not known.

The sculpture was legally exported from Italy in 1970 with a clear title. It was purchased for \$700,000 by Helms Herzer, a young Munich dealer, on behalf of the Artemis Fund. The fund was incorporated in Luxembourg in 1970 for the purpose of investing money in art works and trading in them. It is owned by two of Europe's richest bankers, Baron Leon Lambert, senior partner in Belgium's second, biggest bank—the Banque Lambert of Brussels—and his cousin in Paris, Baron Edouard de Rothschild.

The sculpture, according to Thomas P. F. Hoving, the Metropolitan's director, is in Munich. Although he would not specify its location in the German city, the sculpture was believed to be in the hands of a private collector for safekeeping.

"I Touched It"

"I went to see the sculpture in Munich in December, 1972," said Mr. Hoving. "I looked at it for a long while. I touched it all over, its face, the underside of its arms in its legs. The artist of the work did not take any shortcuts in modeling his sculpture; the way many Roman artists later did. It is a great visual experience."

The Artemis Fund offered the sculpture to the Metropolitan for \$3.5 million, sources said, but on Friday, Mr. Hoving declined to comment on the price.

Mr. Hoving said the Metropolitan would consider buying the bronze only if it had a clear title. Italian authorities are conducting an inquiry into a 2,500-year-old Greek vase by Euphronios, which the museum purchased last September for \$1 million. The authorities believe that the vase was stolen from an Etruscan tomb and smuggled out of Italy in 1971.

Met Refuses on Photos

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have refused "on advice of counsel" to turn over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation pre-restoration photographs of the Euphronios vase.

The FBI sought the photographs at the request of Italian authorities, who wanted to use them to check out the story of a bootleg excavator, Armando Ceneri, a 37-year-old farmland who said he was present when the vase was dug up northwest of Rome in late 1971. Metropolitan officials have said the vase had belonged to Dikran A. Sarafian, a Lebanese coin dealer.

Italian authorities in Rome said in a telephone interview Friday that they had been informed by the FBI that Metropolitan officials would not turn over the photographs without a subpoena.

Peronist Takes an Early Lead

For Presidency of Argentina

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, March 11 (UPI).—Early returns from Argentina's first general elections in eight years showed the Peronist candidate, Hector Campora, 63, leading tonight in the race for the presidency.

The early returns from today's voting showed Mr. Campora consistently gaining more than one-third and sometimes more than half the votes in various areas. He needs an overall majority for a first-round victory.

First indications were that the turnout in the elections—aimed at restoring democratic parliamentary government after almost seven years of direct military rule—was about 80 percent of the 14 million voters. Those eligible are required by law to vote.

Apart from minor incidents and charges by some parties of electoral irregularities, the voting took place in complete calm on a bright sunny day.

Police tonight ordered a crowd of several hundred persons to disperse from outside the headquarters of former President Juan Peron's Justicialist party in the city center.

Candidate's Plea

Behind Mr. Campora, the main other contenders tonight appeared to be Ricardo Balbin, 68, of the mildly left-of-center Radical party; Francisco Manrique of the centrist Federalist Popular Alliance; and Oscar Alende of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Alliance.

The rest of the nine presidential candidates appeared to be trailing hopelessly.

If no candidate won more than 50 percent of the vote, a runoff would have to be held within 30 days.

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OOPS—A policeman comforts Barbara Loefer of South Weymouth, Mass., after her car overturned. Freed after 15 minutes, she was only slightly injured.

Obituaries

Eugene (Bull) Connor, 75, Used Dogs to Quell Protesters

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 11 (AP).—Eugene (Bull) Connor, 75, who, as this city's police commissioner, used dogs and fire hoses to break up civil-rights demonstrations in the early 1960s, died here yesterday.

He had been unconscious since suffering a stroke Feb. 28. A stroke in 1966 had left him partly paralyzed and required that he remain in a wheelchair.

Mr. Connor, who was forced out of office in 1963, had once vowed: "No whites and Negroes will segregate together while I am police commissioner."

The civil-rights protests began in April, 1963. Within three weeks, police arrested 400 demonstrators, including the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who was assassinated in 1968.

Firemen were told to spray water on the protesters, and police used dogs. When criticized for using the dogs, Mr. Connor said: "That's what we trained those dogs for—to enforce the law."

He had been elected city commissioner of public safety in 1957 and was re-elected five times before being voted out of office in 1962 along with the city commission form of government.

Mr. Connor and Mayor Arthur Hanes refused to leave office because their terms were not due to expire until 1965. They remained in office until May 23, 1963, when the Alabama Supreme Court upheld their dismissal.

Arthur E. Sutherland

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11 (UPI).—Arthur E. Sutherland, 71, Bussey professor of law, emeritus at Harvard Law School and an authority on constitutional and commercial law, died Thursday of cancer.

Adm. Charles W. Thomas

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Rear Adm. Charles W. Thomas, 69, of Alton, N.H., a retired Coast Guard polar explorer and ice-breaking expert, who captured two German weather stations in Greenland and an armed trawler in World War II, was killed in an automobile accident in Ushual, Argentina, a week ago yesterday.

Armed With Clubs

Troops manning roadblocks erected because of a tip-off—rounded up 98 Protestants, many of them armed with clubs, who were headed toward the Bawnmore area in a convoy of cars and buses.

Meanwhile, in the Catholic Markets area, police found a 19-year-old youth with gunshot wounds in the legs.

"It looks like the work of an Irish Republican Army punishment squad," a police spokesman said.

In Londonderry, British troops searched the busy shopping thoroughfare of Carlisle Road for more bombs like the three that exploded in shops last night.

An anonymous telephone caller warned police that bombs had been planted in six Carlisle Road shops. Most of the area was evacuated but the blasts nevertheless injured three persons, one of them a British bomb disposal expert.

British searchers found and defused one unexploded bomb. But 300 area residents spent the night in a movie theater converted into a Catholic Church community center. They remained there today.

Bolivia Plans

Barbie Decision

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 11 (Reuters).—Bolivia's Supreme Court will decide Tuesday whether to release businessman Klaus Altmann, who is wanted by France on war-crimes charges, justice sources said here.

The public prosecutor rejected an appeal for Altmann's provisional liberty last week and sent a report to the Supreme Court saying that it had been "definitely established" that he was the same man as Klaus Barbie, the SS chief in Lyons who was condemned to death in his absence after World War II.

Altmann, a naturalized Bolivian citizen, was arrested here, the public prosecutor said, after he had admitted being Barbie. In a newspaper interview Wednesday, Altmann said that he had used the name Barbie during the war. His lawyer has filed a petition of habeas corpus on the grounds that Altmann's continued detention is unjustified because the allegations concern events that occurred 23 years ago in a foreign country.

BADRUTTS

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Season until early April

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Agreement on Offensive Weapons Sought

U.S. and Russia Will Resume SALT-2 Today

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—The second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) between the United States and Russia will resume tomorrow in Geneva. U.S. officials declined to speculate on the outcome of the negotiations on limiting offensive weapons, but the general feeling was that SALT-2 would probably take years to reach an agreement.

The first series of talks, which began in November, 1969, led to President Nixon's signing of an agreement in Moscow in May. The agreement was on defensive weapons and on an interim five-year accord which put a ceiling on the number of offensive weapons the nations could deploy.

Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson will head the six-man U.S. delegation to SALT-2 in Geneva. He replaced Gerard C. Smith, a former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and one of the architects of the SALT agreement. Mr. Smith resigned early this year.

SALT-2 began on Nov. 21 and was recessed before Christmas. Although little has been revealed of what occurred, it is understood that the two delegations failed to make progress in defining what

would be regarded as an offensive weapon. There seems to be no difficulty over the inclusion of certain categories of weapons, such as long-range missiles or heavy bombers, but there are problems, for example, over tactical airplanes that the United States has based in Europe and the 700 medium-range Soviet missiles which are aimed at targets in Western Europe.

When SALT started, the United States sought a comprehensive agreement on both defensive and offensive weapons.

A compromise solution was reached last year with the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) agreement and the interim accord, which put a five-year ceiling on the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and submarine-based ballistic missiles.

The quantitative restriction was regarded as the first step in limiting offensive nuclear weapons.

Multiple Warheads

The U.S. position has been that SALT-2 also should deal with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRV) and a qualitative limitation on nuclear weapons. MIRV is a system of bunching warheads on a single missile and targeting them to dif-

ferent areas. The United States feels that, although Russia appears to trail in MIRV technology, the appearance of the Soviet MIRV is only a question of time. Once the Russians have the system they can mount it on their ICBMs, which are more powerful than those of the United States.

Initial Russian disinterest in negotiating a MIRV limitation seemed to be the result of traditional Soviet fears of on-site inspections.

However, after the first phase of SALT-2 was adjourned, the Russians created considerable surprise by making it known that they would be interested in discussing MIRV and "forward-based systems," which would include tactical bombers and medium-range missiles.

The May agreements did not include restrictions on strategic bombers, the number of warheads or the size of warheads.

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Multiple Warheads

Patient Takes 2-Hour Break

BERGAMO, Italy, March 11 (Reuters).—Police here arrested a 23-year-old man who is alleged to have left his hospital bed for two hours to carry out an armed bank robbery.

The police charged Dante Vaglietti with robbing the bank 19 days ago, when he was being treated for a fractured jaw.

Hospital doctors and nurses said he had disappeared from his bed for a couple of hours on the day of the robbery and staff in the bank, where about \$5,000 was stolen, said the robber had trouble speaking.

Police said Mr. Vaglietti was believed to have had an accomplice who drove him to the bank and back to the hospital and gave him a pistol.

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2 Pilots' Views on War Differ

Ex-POWs Reflect U.S. Split

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (NYT)—Lt. Col. Alan L. Brunstrom wants to go to Washington and shake hands with President Nixon, the man, he feels, who brought the prisoners of war home with honor and justified their sacrifice.

Capt. Lynn E. Guenther wants to read a lot more about Vietnam. As a prisoner for more than a year, he became very "confused" about the war and its purposes. He thinks it might have been a waste.

Col. Brunstrom and Capt. Guenther are two of almost 300 former prisoners who have returned home. Most of them are professional soldiers, "lifers" who believe in the military and its mission. But they are also individuals, with their own feelings about the war they shared and the war they fought.

The first American was captured almost nine years ago. The oldest captive was almost 50 years old, and the youngest was in his early 20s. To some extent, the differences in viewpoints that marked camp life reflect the differences that emerged in U.S. society during the last decade.

Old Movies

Some younger prisoners shared the majority opinion and a few older ones denounced it as "unmoral." But there was a generation gap in Hanoi and Berkeley, Calif. Col. Brunstrom, 41, wanted to join the Air Force ever since he saw old World War II movies back in Boonville, Mo. "It looked like lots of fun," he said the other day in his home in Tacoma, Wash., where he lives with his wife Helen.

He signed up in 1948, right after he graduated from high school, caught the tail end of the grain airlift and qualified for flight training in the Korean War. In 1961, he was dispatched "halfway as an adviser and as a member," he said, "to see what we could do about something going on we'd be involved in."

He was escalated, so did Brunstrom's eagerness to get 100 percent in what he was doing. We were kept those people free, a lot of years in the most men spend their lives and never get to do when they come down to the final analysis. Flying combat is what we're trained for.

Brutal Treatment

In April, 1966, he was shot down while flying a photo reconnaissance mission. Like many other captives, Col. Brunstrom suffered some brutal treatment when the prison guards wanted

information or propaganda statements. He does not want to discuss camp conditions until all the prisoners are home, but he did say:

"We did nothing voluntarily that we are ashamed of, but given the right circumstances, they can make you do anything they want you to do."

The prisoners were also bombarded with statements by U.S. anti-war activists, but Col. Brunstrom believes that the latter backfired. "Every time they'd come out with that stuff, we'd just say it was bull," he said. "They were just a bunch of loud-mouth radicals; they weren't saying what the American people really felt."

By the time the brutality ended in October, 1969, the prisoners had established a firm command structure, and the senior officers then decided that no man should make any statements or meet with any foreign visitors.

'Cut and Dried'

"We felt that any Westerners who showed up in Hanoi were on the other side," Mr. Brunstrom said. "They gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and as far as I'm concerned, they were traitors. It's just cut and dried."

The captives dealt with their guards on matters of "daily business," but Col. Brunstrom rejected all attempts at social conversation and still refers to his captors as "gooks." As he put it, "He's the man with the gun, he's the enemy."

Pressure to conform weighed heavily on the older captives, according to the Air Force officer. In a mock presidential election held last fall, 134 votes out of 208 votes were cast for President Nixon, and Col. Brunstrom is still puzzled about the identity of the dissenters.

"People either didn't have any anti-war feelings or they kept their mouths shut," he said. "We were ready to stay another four years if necessary to see Nixon elected," added the officer, an admirer of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

If [Sen. George] McGovern won, we would have come home but we would have been pretty damned ashamed of the way we came home. I think McGovern would have sold the country down the drain.

A Price to Pay

"We wanted to come home with honor, and if it took another five or 10 years, that's the price you pay for your beliefs. If we had thrown in the towel, all those who had been killed and all those who had been shot down, it would have been for nothing."

The military is Col. Brunstrom's life, and he is determined to stay in.

"Our government has looked

after me for the last seven years, and I haven't done anything for the government," he said. "For the next five years or so, hopefully, I'll be able to do something constructive."

Capt. Guenther was 20 years old when Col. Brunstrom was shot down, and was a sophomore at Lindfield College, a small church-related school not far from his boyhood home of The Dalles, Ore. At Lindfield, he joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps, partly to satisfy his military obligation and partly because he did not know what else he wanted to do.

He transferred to Oregon State and was commissioned a graduate in 1968. By the spring of 1971, he was an air controller, directing strikes against supplies going down the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Just a Job

"I loved flying, and I had no feelings about the war," he said. "It was a job that had to be done."

Capt. Guenther, 27, the father of two small boys, was sitting in his mother's house in The Dalles. "I regret that," he said, "I never took the time to get up on the news of the world. I was living in my own little world as a lot of Americans are."

Capt. Guenther sought a transfer to Thailand, where there was more "action," and in December, 1971, his plane was shot down.

Prison conditions had improved considerably in the 5 1/2 years since Col. Brunstrom's capture, and Capt. Guenther feels that he received "outstanding treatment." The North Vietnamese probably saved an eye that had been injured when he was shot down.

Capt. Guenther spent most of his time in "The Zoo," a camp reserved mainly for the newer captives, and he seldom saw the old-timers. There he started to read—Tom Hayden, Felix Greene, the Pentagon papers, and he started to ask questions about the war and his part in it.

Lesson in Tolerance

"I think tolerance was probably the biggest thing I learned in that year," he said. "Before, I was very narrow-minded and opinionated. I didn't care what anyone else's point was."

The prison grapevine had spread the word that the captives should not meet outside or issue statements, but some younger prisoners defied the edict. Capt. Guenther eagerly agreed to meet such visitors as Anthony Lewis of The New York Times and Ramsey Clark, a former attorney general and a man despised by many of the prisoners caught early in the war.

"It gave us a link to the outside world, a chance to find out what was going on," the captain said. "This was our prime purpose."

Asked if he resented the altitude of the old-timers, Capt. Guenther replied, "They did what they thought was best and we did what we thought was best. I have no hard feelings."

Capt. Guenther did not believe that the camp commanders could impair his right of "free speech," and he joined other inmates of "The Zoo" in signing several public statements. Most of them criticized the bombing of North Vietnam, which had resumed in April, and charged that civilian areas were in danger of being hit.

The young officer is reluctant to talk about the statements until all the prisoners are released, but he said that the small group of dissenters was enlarged by an infusion of new prisoners captured during the raids.

Futility Is Felt

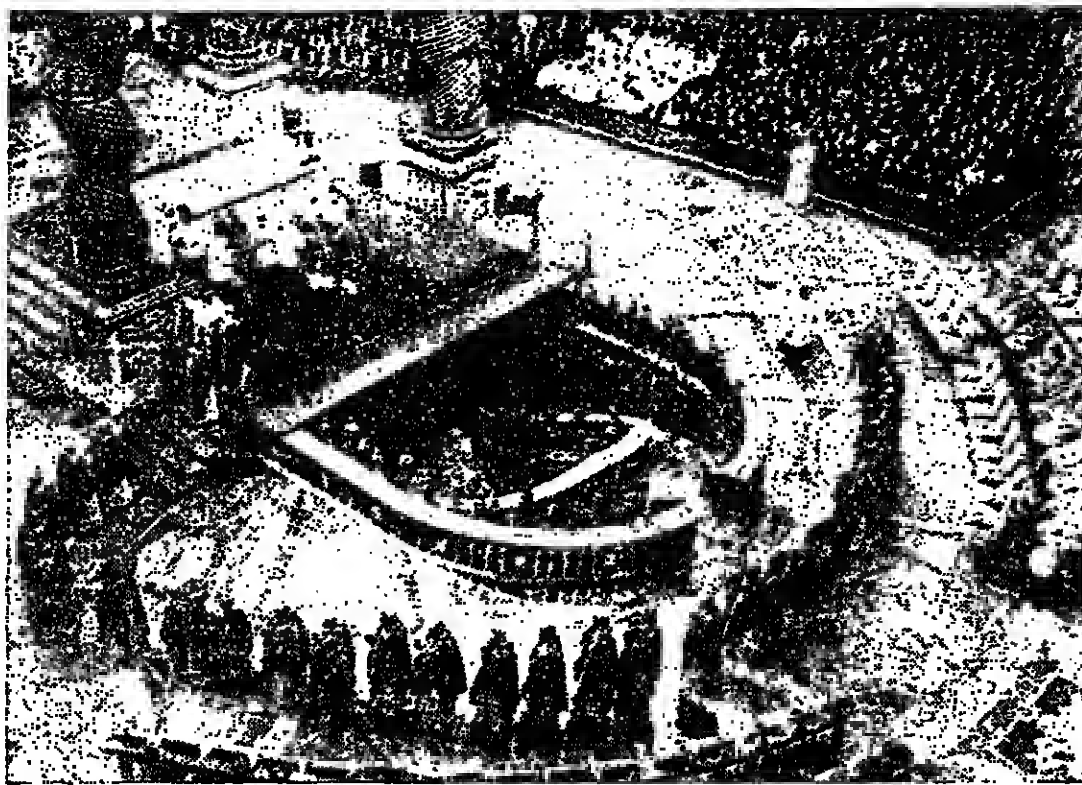
"A lot of them were so mad at the futility of what we were doing that it didn't take much to get things going," he said.

The "tolerance" that Capt. Guenther feels he acquired extended to the prison guards. "They were the enemy, but they were still human beings," he said. "We treated them with the respect you'd treat any human being, and because of the attitude we had, they returned that respect."

Sometimes, the prisoners joked with the guards about volleyball or helped them to unload sacks of rice. In exchange, they would get some tea or fruit juice. Capt. Guenther would like to return to North Vietnam as a "tourist" and renew acquaintances with some of his captors.

When Sen. McGovern lost the presidential election, Capt. Guenther and many of the younger inmates were deeply disappointed. When the B-52s started pounding Hanoi at Christmas, many old prisoners felt it was "the greatest show on earth." Capt. Guenther felt only anger and fear. "I was scared, anyone would be," he said.

Now that he is home, he realizes that he was exposed to only "one side" in Hanoi, and he does not feel that he knows enough to make a final judgment about the war. But he wonders whether he can stay in the Air Force. "I kind of feel like a new person," he said. "There are so many questions I want to get involved in and caught up on."



The ceremony at the Vatican last week in which the Pope installed new cardinals.

With Elevation of 30 Cardinals

'Pauline Line' Is Strengthened

By Paul Hafmann

ROME (NYT)—The consensus in the Vatican is that the "Pauline line" was considerably strengthened last week as Pope Paul VI installed 30 new cardinals, announced a reform of the papal election system and shuffled top administrators of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Pauline line" denotes Pope Paul's blend of conservatism in theology with a moderately liberal posture on human rights and social and international problems. Key posts in the Roman Curia, the church's administrative center, and the world hierarchy are

now filled with comparatively young prelates who identify with the "Pauline line." A new moderate majority in the once heavily conservative Sacred College of Cardinals improves the chances that the body eventually will choose a successor who will continue Pope Paul's policies.

If something new has emerged during the intense week in ecclesiastical Rome, it was the Vatican's deepened commitment to the Middle East and to its search for a new "dialogue" with the Muslim and Buddhist faiths. The two trends may affect the conflict between Israel and the Arabs and politics in Indochina.

Prague Works to Mend Links With Three of Its Neighbors

By Richard Homan

VIENNA (UPI)—Almost five years after the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, Prague has begun a diplomatic campaign to mend relations with three Central European neighbors—Romania, Yugoslavia and Austria.

Czechoslovakia's effort to improve relations with these countries, in the view of Western observers here, is being undertaken at the urging of Moscow in an effort to improve the atmosphere for the coming European Security Conference.

In the past week, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who condemned the 1968 invasion, made a "friendly and unofficial" overnight visit to Prague.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek, meanwhile, was warmly received in Belgrade after holding "highly useful" talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger in Vienna. For both Yugoslavia and Austria, the talks marked the first contact with Prague at this level since 1968.

But there are indications that this campaign is leaving basic issues between the nations unresolved.

Something Lacking

The communiqué from the Ceausescu visit, released Thursday, indicated that major agreements were reached in the area of trade. But it lacked the statement, customary in communist following meetings between Communist leaders, that complete agreement was achieved on political issues, and no mention was made of international affairs.

During Mr. Choupek's four-day visit, he was received by President Tito, who was one of the most outspoken critics of the 1968 invasion. Marshal Tito said in an interview last month that the intervention and its aftermath had now been "transcended." Choupek told his hosts that Prague is following a policy of "consolidation." He said 100,000 Czechoslovak tourists are expected

to visit Yugoslavia this year, suggesting that Prague may be ready to allow more liberal travel to its citizens.

Mr. Kirchschläger described his meeting with Mr. Choupek as "highly useful," but added that progress in improving relations was being made in "little steps."

Czechoslovakia largely ignored foreign relations during the last three years, while the government of Communist party leader Gustav Husak worked for domestic stability. But during Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Prague last month, Mr. Husak and Mr. Brezhnev declared that Czechoslovakia's internal situation was now satisfactory.

Official Visits

Last week's visit by Mr. Ceausescu included talks with all the Czechoslovak leaders, though it lasted little more than 24 hours. The duration, not considered unusual for an unofficial visit, matched that of a trip by Mr. Husak to Bucharest in 1971. The communiqué indicated that future visits by the leaders would be on an official basis.

While the visit served Prague's purpose of being able to display Mr. Ceausescu, who has never retracted his condemnation of the 1968 invasion, the Romanians viewed it chiefly as an opportunity to boost the sagging trade between the two nations.

Through 1971, Czechoslovakia had been Romania's third largest trading partner. Last year, it dropped to fourth place as imports of Romanian products decreased.

Mr. Ceausescu, in a speech shortly before he left Prague Wednesday, expressed concern for increased technological cooperation as "a key factor for the achievement of speedy progress and for raising the welfare of the people."

In omitting reference to international issues, the communiqué skirted the major problem area.

A sign of Pope Paul's sharpened interest in the Middle East was his announcement Monday that he planned a reform whereby the Eastern Rite patriarchs who are in communion with Rome would be able, together with the cardinals and a few selected bishops, to choose all future popes.

For almost 800 years, the cardinals alone were the electors of the Pope. Pope Paul departed from the system two years ago when he ruled that no cardinal who had reached the age of 80 could participate in a conclave for electing a new pope. This reform embittered a number of aged arch-conservatives in the Sacred College.

Now, the proposed changes in conclave procedures would further enhance the status of the six Eastern patriarchs. These heads of small Eastern-Rite Christian communities in the Middle East have become increasingly influential since the church's Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

The six patriarchs, who recognize the primacy of the Pope, are in Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt and to varying degrees they support Arab causes. Advice from the Eastern patriarchs is a weighty factor in the Vatican's attitudes toward Israel and the Jews. The Vatican took pains to emphasize its "equidistance" between Israel and the Arabs when Premier Golda Meir of Israel had an audience with Pope Paul in January.

Appointment Cited

On recommendations from the Eastern patriarchs, Pope Paul has recently encouraged Roman Catholic institutions and religious orders to concentrate on work projects in Jerusalem.

The Pope's desire for closer contacts with Muslim and Buddhist groups was signaled by the appointment last week of one of his closest aides, Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli, as the new president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Non-Christians. This body was set up in 1966 but has so far made little progress in its efforts to establish contacts with non-Christian faiths. Relations between Roman Catholics and Jews are handled by another Vatican department, the Secretariat for the Union of Christians.

Pope Paul consistently passes all-out conservatives and extreme liberals in his choices for preferment.

The churchmen whom Pope Paul put in posts of power last week are all known to share his views on world affairs—with the accent on peace, nonrevolutionary social change and increased help for emerging countries—and to back his theological stance.

Pope Paul's conservative theology has found expression in his condemnation of all mechanical or chemical methods of birth control and his insistence on the rule of celibacy for priests in the dominant Latin Rite of the church. In the small Eastern Rites in communion with the papacy, priests—but not bishops and patriarchs—may be married.

Black Immigrants And French Neglect

By Jonathan Power

PARIS (NYT)—On the one side of me, as I stepped out of the car, was the super highway that circles Paris—a mass of swirling metal, epitome of our age. On the other side, lounging on the pavement were—at a rough count—a hundred Africans, many dressed in long, flowing robes, the human raw material for France's present and future economic growth. I had come to visit a "foyer"—a residence for African male workers who come mainly from the impoverished dry area around the Senegal River, where the three former French West African states of Mali, Senegal and Mauritania meet.

France now has 3.4 million immigrant workers—nearly twice the British number—and 175,000 newcomers are entering each year. One laborer in five is now an immigrant. Most come from Algeria (750,000), Portugal (685,000), Spain (650,000), Italy (590,000), Morocco (110,000), Tunisia (85,000) and Yugoslavia (85,000). But an important minority, 60,000 come from black Africa—important if only because, by common agreement, they have the worst time.

Most of the Africans working in France live in foyers. This one was a converted garage. There were 40 men living there. When I visited them, they were on a rent strike. It was easy to understand why. Eight men a room in partitioned cells that ran along either side of an internal alleyway. In the alley were small-time tradesmen selling shaving gear, combs and Arabic literature—mainly religious.

Chickens seemed to be everywhere. The kitchen-cum-living-hall was a hive of activity and clearly the central gossiping point. Five African women, employed collectively by the men, were stirring great bowls of rice and meat in innumerable gas burners. But there were neither chairs nor tables. Meals were taken on the floor.

Yoro, the strike leader, who showed me around, explained that the men usually ate in small groups together with men from the same village. He showed me into the showers as we talked. "Eight showers for 400 men," he said bitterly. Then he took me around the sleeping accommodation. Most of the cells had occupants, even though it was mid-afternoon on Sunday. A few were asleep. Many were just talking. I did not see a single pin-up. Neither did I see anyone drinking. Clearly the Muslim religious influence was quite pronounced. Yoro himself was the religious leader as well as the political one.

We sat in his office and talked. "The strike's been going a year now," he said. "What triggered it off was the refusal by the owners to meet four simple requests—showers every day, not just at the weekend, electricity all day, tables and chairs in the refectory and no increase in the rent. Before the strike, we were paying rent of 80 francs a month. Now, just to keep the place ticking over we're paying 25 francs. We reckon the patron was making a profit of over 22,000 francs a month."

All the men, Yoro explained, were single. They usually came for three or four years and then returned home. The four other foyers I visited varied a great deal. One, indeed, was a good deal worse. It held 700 men and many of them lived in the cellar underneath a converted factory. Another was a government-run one. It was in the same poor neighborhood, Montreuil, a Communist-run municipality. But great efforts had been made to brighten it up. There were even palm trees and flowers in the forecourt. Even so, it was still very overcrowded.

Next I visited one run by a voluntary agency. Clean and efficiently managed, it reminded me of an overcrowded youth hostel. Finally I was taken on an official government visit, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—to one of the new government foyers. A 30-floor building, it had every conceivable modern facility. With the rent at about the same level as in the converted garage, it was obviously a great improvement.

Little Chance

But even if the foreign workers would like to live in a shiny new building only a small percentage stand any chance of moving out of their squalid conditions in the foreseeable future. According to an EEC report issued last month, the French housing program for immigrants in 1969 provided for an increase of 10,000 beds and 1,500 family dwellings. But only 5,526 beds and 711 family dwellings had actually been financed. For 1970, there was a provision for 15,000 places in hostels, but only 1,023 family dwellings. In fact, only 11,749 new places in hostels had been financed that year. So, as the immigrant influx continues, families must continue to huddle in overcrowded slums or bidonvilles and the single men into run-down hotels.

Two months ago, the French government announced that before any new immigrant worker is given a *carte de séjour*, his employer will have to show proof of residence. And his *carte de séjour* will be refused if he is living in a bidonville or condemned property. But so many regulations concerning immigrant workers are being flouted because there are so few government investigators that it is unlikely that this new regulation will have much impact. After all, where would the good housing come from?

The plain fact is that France needs the labor. French people are retiring earlier and working a shorter time. Children are staying in school longer. The government estimates that the potential labor supply will be, by 1980, 1.65 million less than it is today. Even though there is quite a bit of unemployment at the moment, both Frenchman and foreigner regard this as a short-lived phenomenon. Certainly, the migrants work on the principle that they are wanted.

Normally, immigration into France is taken so much as part of daily life that it is ignored as an issue. But last summer there was a sudden storm of scandals over the question of *mercenaires d'esclaves* (slave sellers) as the French press calls it. What has happened is that the Africans, who have found it more difficult to get into France than the other workers (seemingly a deliberate move by the French immigration authorities) and have probably more problems in understanding how French officialdom works, have been exploited by a group of ruthless black marketeers who offer, in return for a fat fee, to smuggle them into France and fix them up with jobs.

The "slave traffic" hit the headlines in July, when a truck broke down near Aix-les-Bains—only a short distance from the Mont Blanc Tunnel and the Italian frontier. According to the driver's own declaration, it was carrying 100 Africans, many of them sewing machines. In fact, the police found that it had been packed with a cargo of 50 Malians. They had been packed like sardines in the truck, with little food, water or air, and only piles of straw for sanitation. According to Dr. Antonio Rispoli—a Rome deputy police chief—the Africans had paid a total of \$9,600 to be smuggled into France.

Immediately, a section of the French press went to town with a series of investigations into this new-found slavery. Le Nouvel Observateur found one trafficker who they estimated was making 765,000 francs a year on his African labor force. He would hire them out at 18 francs an hour to oil companies and then pay them 6.60 francs an hour. He did not bother with holiday pay, sickness benefits or social security.

However, the "slave traffic" despite the French press's sudden interest, is no new thing. Quite a few Africans at the foyers I visited talked quite freely about the problems of crossing the Pyrenees as it is an everyday thing—in particular how to keep warm when they were so scantily clad.

Two years ago the Spanish police broke up several rings of "slave traders" who arranged transport into France in double-bottomed cattle trucks. And the Spanish authorities are known to be worried by the number of unemployed Africans who have come to their hands. The laborers tried to cross the Pyrenees, were caught and then returned to the French police. In the Barcelona region alone there are 25,000 unregistered aliens, mainly Africans and Portuguese.

However, no one I talked to either in Paris or Rome seemed to think that the traffic would be brought under control. When I suggested to the press department of the French Foreign Ministry that it was all rather scandalous, I was told: "How can it be a scandal? It happens all the time."

The tragedy of the "slave traffic" is that all the pressures work toward French public opinion and French officialdom turning a blind eye. France needs labor so badly that anything goes. For the period of the Sixth Plan (1971-1976) the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Population envisages an increase of 600,000 immigrant workers. Yoro, the leader of the striking Africans in a slum Parisian foyer, perhaps was getting near the truth when he told me as a parting shot, "You see, we'll end up like the Bantustans of South Africa—only good for supplying cheap labor."

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An Easy Choice in Turkish Vote

By Juan de Onis

ANKEARA (NYT)—With one day to go until parliament elects a new president of Turkey, the only candidate in view is the choice of the armed forces, Gen. Faruk Gulrur, 60, former chief of the General Staff.

That the army should have a candidate is not surprising since the Turkish armed forces have been wielding great political power since they forced the resignation of Suleyman Demirel as premier in March, 1971, and began a severe crackdown against leftist extremists.

The political parties that hold a majority of seats in both houses of the legislature, while claiming to be unhappy about

the way Gen. Gulrur has been put forward, have been unable to agree on any other candidate.

There is still a chance that a challenger may emerge before the voting Tuesday. Mr. Demirel, leader of the Justice party, has been leaving open such a possibility in replies to questions from other politicians. But he has refused to name any prospective candidates.

Also Ex-General

The election of a new president is required by the constitution this month of a seven-year term by President Cevdet Sunay, also a former general and chief of the General Staff. He was elected in 1969 with the support of all parties in parliament.

Despite the basically parliamen-

tary character of Turkey's government, the president, who is chief of state, exercises a political role of importance as a bridge between political parties and the armed forces. Under Mr. Sunay, this role of impartial mediator is credited with having helped avoid a direct military takeover and preserved parliamentary forms.

The importance of the presidency is heightened this year by the prospect of parliamentary elections in October, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

Gen. Gulrur resigned last week from the army, where he had served for 42 years, and was appointed to a vacant Senate seat by President Sunay so that he would be eligible for the presidency.

السلامة

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds			
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs	
Abex 8 1/2% 12/78	100 100 100		
Abex 9 1/2% 12/78	100 100 100		
Abex 10 1/2% 12/78	100 100 100		
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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs	
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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs				Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs			
Bonds				Bonds			
Abex 8 1/2% 12/78	100	100	100	Abex 10 1/2% 12/78	100	100	100
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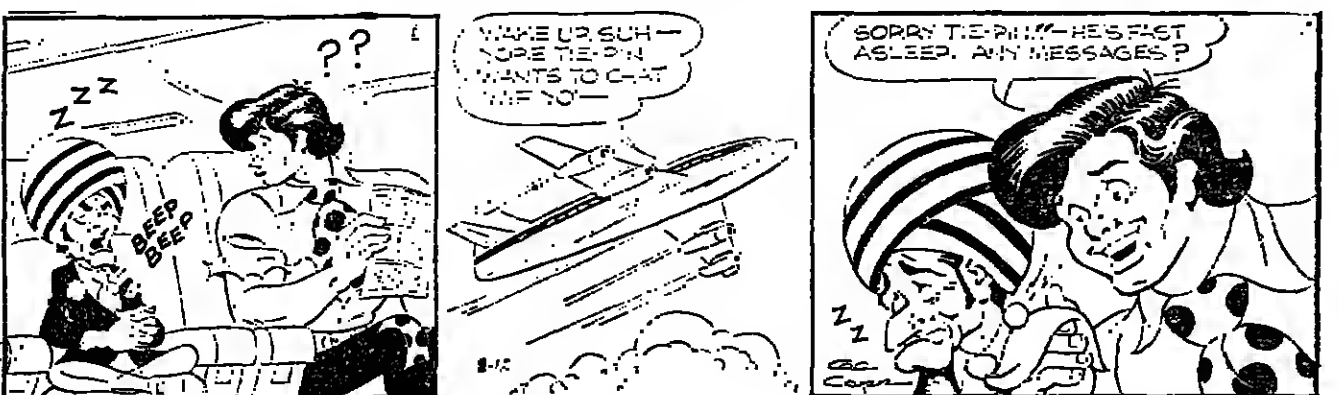
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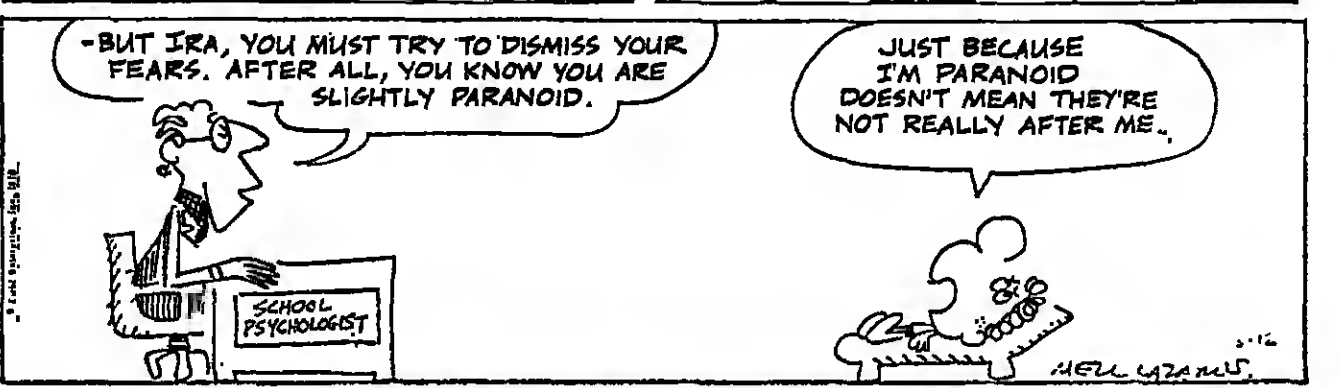
L.I.L. ABNER



B.E.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



M.I.S.S. PEACH



B.U.Z. SAWYER



W.I.A.Z.Z.R.D. of I.D.



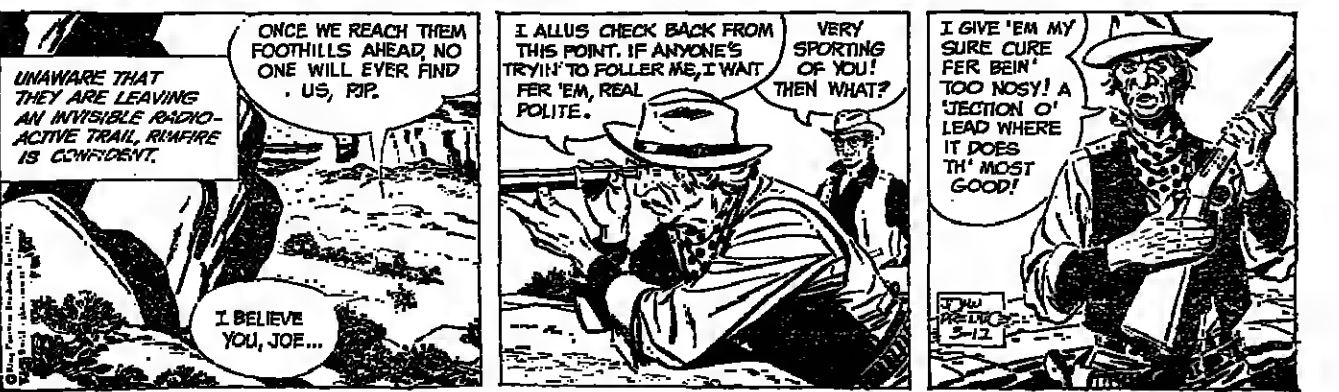
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P.O.G.O.



R.I.P. KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South reached three no-trump as shown. The opening lead was the diamond ten, and East gave some thought to the defense before covering dummy's jack with the king. From his angle, it was possible that South held something like this.

SOUTH
♦ 10 K X X
♥ A J X X
♠ A Q X
♣ X X

In this case, the contract would be unbreakable unless South could be sniped into error. So when the declarer won the first trick with the diamond ace and led a club to dummy's jack, East made an

NORTH
♦ A K J
♥ 8 2
♠ J
♣ K J 10 9 5 4 3

WEST (D) EAST
♦ 10 7 4 ♦ 9 6 5
♥ J 6 3 ♥ K Q 10 9
♠ 10 9 8 7 5 3 ♠ K 6 4
♣ 2 ♣ A Q 8

SOUTH
♦ Q 8 3 2
♥ A 7 5 4
♠ A Q 2
♣ 7 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1♦ Dbl. Redbl.
1♦ 2♣ Pass 2NT.
Pass 3NT. Pass 3NT.
Pass

West led the diamond ten.

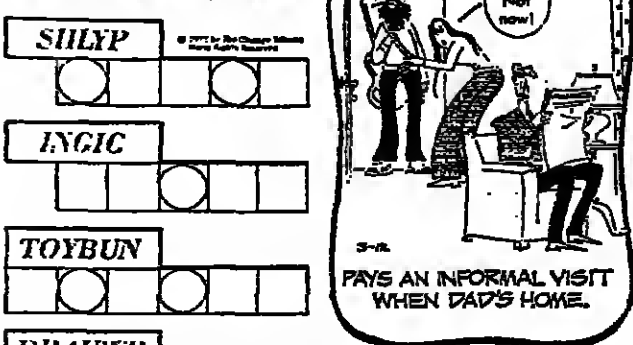
DENNIS THE MENACE



I DIDN'T COME OVER TO PLAY HIDE 'N SEEK, MR. WILSON... I CAME OVER TO VISIT WITH YA!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers: PROVE WIPED BOTANY URCHIN

BOOKS

NEW METROPOLITAN COOKBOOK
Introduction by Dr. George Christakis. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 60 pp. Free.

HAUTE CUISINE FOR YOUR HEART'S DELIGHT
A Low-Cholesterol Cookbook for Gourmets.
By Carol Cutler. Foreword by Dr. Jean Meyer. Clarkson N. Potter Inc. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Jean Hewitt

"ABOVE all," Dr. George Christakis said, "eating is, and should be, fun."

And there's no reason to sacrifice the fun part of it, he insisted, simply because of the coronary threat that the high-cholesterol level in many foods represents. The challenge, said the Mount Sinai School of Medicine professor and director of its nutrition division, is to fit tasty recipes with low cholesterol levels into an acceptable pattern of eating.

The doctor wrote the introduction to "New Metropolitan Cookbook," the 60-page 1973 edition that carries on a tradition the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company started when it published its first cookbook in 1918.

The booklet is one of several recently published books that underscore the idea that pleasant eating doesn't have to be compromised when heeding the cholesterol threat.

"We never say 'never' to any food," Dr. Christakis remarked at a recent tasting of dishes prepared from recipes in the book. "We just suggest that nutritional discretion is always the better part of dietary valor."

The book suggests ways to reduce moderately the total fat in the diet and prevent overweight and high levels of cholesterol in the blood. In his introduction, Dr. Christakis explains the relationship between types of fat and heart disease and classifies foods according to the predominant fats present.

The recipes, most of which were collected by Dr. Christakis's wife, Emerald, use skim milk instead of whole milk, vegetable oil and high liquid-oil margarines in place of solid shortenings and butter, lean meats and fish.

There appear to be some inconsistencies. For instance, one recipe for cheese lasagna carefully lists cottage cheese and a small quantity of American cheese while a recipe for fondue calls for one pound of Swiss cheese, which is high in saturated fats.

There also is no rating system for cholesterol levels and no calorie counts for recipes. With menu suggestions that include veal roast, shrimp (predominantly saturated fat) and London broil as main dinner dishes, the plan is geared for middle and upper-income families.

There are general sections on the selection and preparation of meats, fish and vegetables. Patterns to follow—and patterns to avoid—for breakfast, lunch and dinner are outlined for easy reference.

The "New Metropolitan Cookbook" may be obtained free from Metropolitan Life offices or by writing to Health and Welfare, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, 10010.

Another book dealing with the cholesterol problem is "Haute Cuisine for Your Heart's Delight," by Carol Cutler. It has both a rating scale for cholesterol levels in each dish, all of which have relatively low levels, and a calorie count for each recipe.

The book has simplified and modified versions of rich, classic dishes and some carefully chosen traditional ones that fit into the low-cholesterol category.

Mrs. Cutler has written it all with an understanding of classic French cuisine. And not surprisingly, she studied for 12 years in Paris at the Cordon Bleu and L'Ecole des Trois Gourmands, and both she and her husband belong to French gourmet societies.

The original title of the book, "The How-to-Keep-Your-Husband-Alive-Without-Boring-Him-to-Death Cookbook," underscores the motivation behind Mrs. Cutler's eighth year of research and experiments. She emphasized that the book is concerned with seeking to prevent heart problems through a low daily cholesterol intake and is not meant for a patient on a remedial diet.

Mrs. Cutler noted that, according to a University of Chicago study, a more prudent diet can reverse artery disease induced by improper eating. She also pointed out the role such factors as heredity, smoking, stress, obesity, lack of exercise, high blood pressure and diabetes play in heart ailments.

Mrs. Cutler said she was aware of the difficulty in following a safe regimen when traveling or visiting friends, but she maintained that a pattern of low cholesterol meals at home allows a "cholesterol credit" that can be used on occasion.

A low cholesterol diet also has other bonuses, she said—such as easier weight control and economy through greater use of poultry and vegetables and leaner, cheaper cuts of meat.

The recipes in the book include dishes that will satisfy discriminating palates but avoid such "artery cloggers" as cream, egg yolks and animal fats. Pastry is made with margarine and oil, a strawberry pie without cream filling, and pâtés are based on chicken, veal and lamb with no added animal fats.

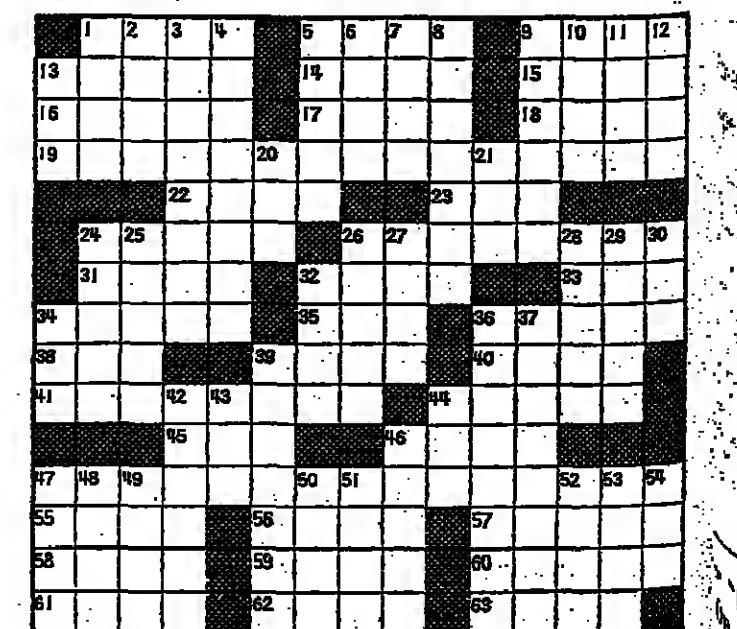
Once the pattern of cooking only with ingredients low in cholesterol is mastered, it becomes easier to revise family favorites to conform, too.

Jean Hewitt is a New York Times food writer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 S. A. Indian
 - 5 Hindu nurse
 - 9 Berated
 - 13 Staggering
 - 14 Southern campus, for short
 - 15 Eastern princess
 - 16 Byproducts of tight shoes
 - 17 Cuckoo
 - 18 — sax
 - 19 V.I.P. at the Big A
 - 22 Of an age
 - 23 Slag base
 - 24 Hat
 - 26 10-1, for example
 - 31 "I was in kneepants..."
 - 32 Rote
 - 33 Shell equipment
 - 34 Germs
 - 35 Run
 - 36 Merry times
 - 38 Height: Abbr.
 - 39 Without, in Sedan
 - 40 African fox
 - 41 Kind of race
 - 44 Ruhr hub
 - 45 French negative
 - 46 Gulf in Ionian Sea
 - 47 1-5 and 1-10, e.g.
 - 55 Wisdom
 - 56 First name in mysteries
 - 57 Burglar—Big A
 - 58 Exude
 - 59 — guard
 - 60 Girl's name
 - 61 Vipers
 - 62 Mailed
 - 63 England's Anthony
 - 21 Work unit
 - 24 Fashion plate
 - 25 Greek letter
 - 26 Staying at
 - 27 Rals, in Madrid
 - 28 V.I.P. at the Big A
 - 29 Bucket of song
 - 30 Board members
 - 32 Caravansary
 - 33 Pouch
 - 34 Catch-up time at
 - 35 Aqueduct
 - 37 Bese
 - 38 "Sing, You"
 - 42 Double-boller parts
 - 43 Low
 - 44 Idol, Soho style
 - 46 Turn aside
 - 47 Olive genus
 - 48 Monastic ties
 - 49 Sound of a faulty faucet
 - 50 "Born —"
 - 51 Hunting dog of old
 - 52 Story
 - 53 Land of the chamois
 - 54 Wee, to Sandy



Answers: PROVE WIPED BOTANY URCHIN



Track and Field Championships in Rotterdam. Manfred Koot of East Germany, second from left, was second.

2 Bulgarians Star Women's Records Set at Track Meet

ROTTERDAM, March 11 (AP)—Two Bulgarian women established new world records today at the 4th European Indoor Athletic Championships here.

In the high jump, Yordanka Blagova improved to 1.92 the 81 record she shared with Rosemarie Witschas of East Germany. Witschas placed fourth with 1.86 meters.

Stefka Yordanova finished in minutes 2.55 seconds in the 800 meters. Her compatriot Svetla Stankova, who in Lyons, France, after this year brought the world record in the 800 meters to 2:02.9, finished in fourth place with 3:05.9.

Two world records were equalled: Erona Bernard of Britain with 3.0 seconds in the women's 400 meters matched the world record held by Marilyn Neufville of Jamaica and broke the 53.1 European record held by Christel Reese of West Germany.

Yesterday, A. Ehrhardt of East Germany equaled the world record in the women's 50 meters hurdles, 1:16.6 seconds.

More than 450 athletes from 28 countries competed in this year's indoor championship. But there were no spectacular performances.

In Sofia, Miss Blagova equaled the world and European record of 1.91, established by Rosemarie Witschas of East Germany in East Berlin Jan. 28.

Three attempts by Miss Blagova to put the new indoor high jump record as 1.94 failed. Second-placed was Rita Glade of East Germany, 1.86.

And third was Milana Karabanova of Czechoslovakia, also 1.86. Witschas also finished with 1.86 meters.

The 1,500 meters for women was won by Ellen Thiel of West Germany in 4:16.17, followed by T. Petrova of Bulgaria and T. Glus of East Germany.

The men's 1,500 meters was won by H. Szordykowski of Poland in 4:16.17, followed by T. Petrova of Bulgaria and T. Glus of East Germany.

J.S. Unit Asks James Boycott in South Africa

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—The American Committee on Africa appealed yesterday to five American athletes to consider their decision to participate in the South African Games, March 23 to April 7, in Pretoria since "the conditions of this event will comply with existing South African statutes which separate South African athletes according to race."

In a letter addressed to Steve Nunn, champion pole-vaulter, and four other American track and field stars, the committee said that "as pressure for an end to apartheid in sports mounts in South Africa, American athletes can make an important positive contribution by refusing to participate in the event."

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Bulgarian Diana Yorgova wins long jump with 6.45 meters.

Manhattan Wins Team Title In NCAA Track and Field

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)—Manhattan, whose distance medley relay squad set a world record, grabbed the team title yesterday in the closely contested ninth U.S. National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track championships.

Manhattan's distance medley foursome ran a brilliant 9 minutes 43.9 seconds to crack the accepted world record over an 11-lap track set in the 1967 NCAA meet here by Kansas State. Mike Keogh won the eastern champion's only other first in the two-mile Friday night to give Manhattan its winning point total of 18.

Tied for second at 12 points each were Texas-Est. Paso and Kent State. Southern California, trying for its third NCAA indoor crown, wound up far behind with only six points.

Defending champion Chris Dunn of Colgate retained his high jump title, clearing 7 feet 2 inches.

In detouring Northern Cal, which scored its only first on Olympic champion Randy Williams' long jump Friday night, Manhattan posted the smallest championship point total since Kansas and Missouri won the first two NCAA meets with 14 in 1965 and 1966, respectively.

The only other outstanding performance in yesterday's closing 10-event program was the 60-yard high hurdles triumph by Olympic champion Rod Milburn of Southern University, who, for the fourth time in the two-day meet, matched the NCAA indoor record of 6.9 seconds.

Another Olympic champion, Dave Wottle of Bowling Green, Ohio, streaked to a come-from-behind victory in the mile run after a dismal sixth place finish Friday night in the two-mile.

Wottle, running without the golf cap which made him famous as he took the 800-meter run in the Munich Olympics, won the mile in the modest time of 4:03.4.

Lagging close to last in the six-man mile field, Wottle turned on the power entering the gun lap and won by five yards over the early pace-maker, Reggie McCaffee of North Carolina.

A fourth Olympic gold medalist, Gerald Tinker of Kent State, was an easy winner in the 60-yard dash in 6.0, a tenth of a second slower than his record-breaking preliminary effort.

Terry Porter of Kansas captured the pole vault at 17 feet, equalling a try for a meet record at 17-3.

Other new individual champions included Beauford Brown of Florida, winner of the 800-yard run in 1:10, and Tony Waldrop of North Carolina, victor in the 1,000-yard run in 2:10.

Fordham took the two-mile relay on the anchor lap of Marcel Philippe, who was cheered by the crowd in the wake of his fracas with Rob Mango of Illinois Friday night. Philippe was disqualified in the 880 after spinning Mango off the track on the final lap.

Kekich Comments
At Port Lauderdale, Fla., pitcher Mike Kekich said, "I heard some comments from the stands, but nothing from the Orioles bench" after he made his first exhibition start against the Baltimore Orioles.

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Minnesota Blows the Big Ten Title

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI)—Bill Musselman, the man who says "defeat is worse than death because you have to live with defeat," is getting a chance to find out what it's like.

Musselman's Minnesota Gophers, ranked No. 4 in the nation before last week, blew the Big Ten championship yesterday when they lost their second game in a row to a tall-end team, 79-74, to Northwestern, a 19-game loser.

The Gophers' loss, combined with Indiana's 77-72 victory over Purdue, gave the Hoosiers the outright Big Ten title in 15 years and sent Indiana into the NCAA tournament.

Northwestern, which got a career-high 36 points from guard Mark Sibley, finished the Big Ten season in 10th place.

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It's a Draw As Graziano Meets Zale

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI)—Rocky Graziano, wearing a T-shirt and a sapphire ring under his left glove, fought a three-round exhibition against his old nemesis, Tony Zale, Friday night in Madison square Garden.

It was a night of nostalgia as the two former middleweight champions climbed into the ring to climax "Rocky Graziano Night."

Former featherweight champions Willie Pep and Sandy Saddler also staged a three-round exhibition before a crowd that included Jack Dempsey, Mickey Walker, Paul Berlenbach, Jake LaMotta, Tony Galento and several other boxing notables.

Graziano, 51, displayed a midsection he never had when he held the middleweight crown. But Zale, 50, looked as trim as he did in the film and was, in fact, only two pounds over his fighting weight of 160 pounds.

Both exhibitions ended in draws.

Graziano and Zale fought three times for the middleweight title between 1946 and 1948. Zale won twice.

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NBA Bulls Top Baltimore, 105-99, for Fourth Time

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 11 (UPI)—Norm Vanlier scored 12 of his 28 points in the key third quarter yesterday as the Chicago Bulls completed a four-game sweep over the Baltimore Bullets this season in a 105-99 NBA victory.

The Bulls lost Phil Chenier in the opening minutes when he aggravated a bruised hip injury, but battled to a 28-25 first quarter draw until the Bulls opened a 51-48 halftime lead.

SuperSonics 106, Pacers 98
At Philadelphia, Spencer Haywood paced a balanced scoring attack with 27 points to lead Seattle to a 105-98 victory over Philadelphia.

Hawks 117, Warriors 113
At Atlanta, the Hawks came back from a 12-point deficit at the start of the fourth period to defeat the Golden State Warriors, 117-113, for their sixth win in a row.

Knickerbockers 125, Kings 102
At New York, Bill Bradley and Walt Frazier each scored 26 points as New York defeated Kansas City-Omaha, 125-102, eliminating the Kings from NBA playoff contention.

Rockets 131, Cavaliers 116
At Houston, Rudy Tomjanovich scored 24 points and Jack Martin scored 22 to lead Houston to a 131-116 victory over Cleveland.

ABA Results
Friday's Games
Kentucky 118, Virginia 113 (Iseel 35, Dampier 22, Erving 43, Bakula 21, Hunter 12, New York 105 (Roberts 27, Robison 21, Pajula 24, McMillan 21).

Saturday's Games
Virginia 106, Denver 103 (Erving 33, Bakula 21, Pajula 24, McMillan 21, Hunter 12, New York 105 (Roberts 27, Robison 21, Pajula 24, McMillan 21).

Sunday's Games
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Kentucky 118, Virginia 113 (Iseel 35, Dampier 22, Erving 43, Bakula 21, Hunter 12, New York 105 (Roberts 27, Robison 21, Pajula 24, McMillan 21).

Sunday's Games
Kentucky 118, Virginia 113 (Iseel 35, Dampier 22, Erving 43, Bakula 21, Hunter 12, New York 105 (Roberts 27, Robison 21, Pajula 24, McMillan 21).

Monday's Games
Kentucky 118, Virginia 113 (Iseel 35, Dampier 22, Erving 43, Bakula 21, Hunter 12, New York 105 (Roberts 27,

